

AL FAJR JERUSALEM

PALESTINIAN WEEKLY

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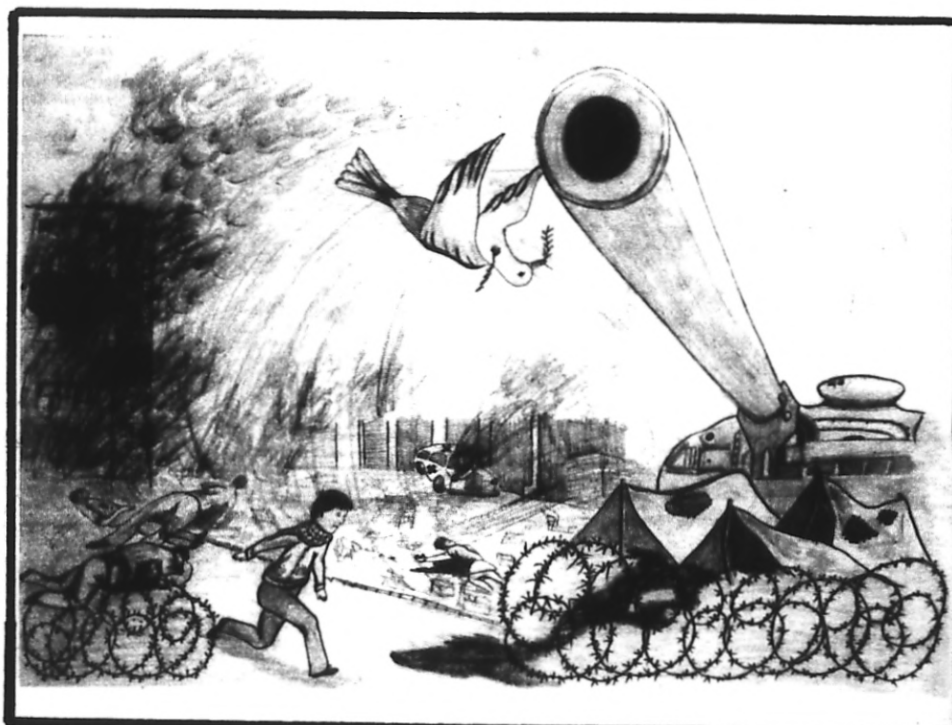
1983

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TO OUR READERS:

In compliance with the Israeli military authorities, and under the guise of the much criticized "Emergency Regulations" of 1945, Al-Fajr is required to submit all material prepared for publication in this weekly, and also in the Arabic Daily and Bi-Weekly Hebrew Edition, to the Israeli censorship authorities, who use this blanket authority excessively. The material appearing on pages labeled with letters has all been censored and expunged by the Israeli authorities. We found it necessary and relevant to publish it on these pages in the foreign edition.

(USPS 606-630)



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An exhibit of children's art at
Nadi Muwazafin
marked World Children's Day,
May 31. This pencil drawing
of Lebanon is by Kefayah Abu
Rub from Dar al-Tifl School.

Peace Now Marches Along Palestine Coast On War Anniversary

Over 300 members of the Peace Now movement, Arab chairmen of local village councils and dozens of Arab residents began a 180-kilometre protest march May 29 along the coastal strip of Palestine. The scheduled seven-day march was organized to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon which began one year ago this week. The Peace Now protesters expect more supporters will join their march enroute.

The anti-invasion march began from the Israeli-Lebanon border post at Ras al-Naqoura after a short rally during which speakers demanded the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The protesters raised placards denouncing the Israeli mobilisation in the Beqa'a against Syria.

The Peace Now protesters will stop at Luhime Hagetoit

kibbutz near Naharia and Ain Hamrats kibbutz near Haifa, where a public meeting has been arranged. On the seventh day, another demonstration has been arranged in King's Square in Tel Aviv to meet the Peace Now protesters coming from the north. A Peace Now spokesman said that the march was originally scheduled to start from Beirut, but that the present situation did not allow them to carry out their plan. "Our aim is to show our opposition against the war and to pressure Israeli public opinion and the Israeli government to withdraw from Lebanon," one member told reporters.

The Peace Now movement issued a statement last week attributing the tense situation in the Beqa'a to Israel's continuous occupation of Lebanon, saying that the withdrawal of the Israeli army from Lebanon will end the tension.

Guerrilla Resistance Kills 4 in Lebanon

Four Israeli soldiers were killed, 25 wounded, and several military vehicles destroyed, in a week of ambushes behind their lines in South Lebanon.

The sharp increase in the number of military attacks was coupled with a record high in the state of tension in the Beqa'a valley. By week's end, however, the situation seems to have cooled off.

The most serious of the attacks, according to Israeli military spokesmen, occurred May 29, when two Israeli sergeants were killed and three soldiers wounded. Describing the operation, *The Jerusalem Post* said commandos were watching their target from the beginning as they patrolled around in Ma'atari village in central Lebanon. According to the newspaper, the commandos, who were in a Volvo, left their parking place after an Israeli military jeep and a command car drove by them.

The car speeded up, passed the Israeli vehicles, and waited at a narrow bridge, outside the village. When the Israeli patrol arrived, they attacked with rocket-propelled grenades and Kalachnikov rifles. The two NCOs, who were sitting in the back seat of the jeep, were killed, while the two soldiers, including the driver, jumped out. The three soldiers in the command car were wounded, two of them seriously.

Later a large contingent of the Israeli army besieged the area, and combed it. The attackers, however, had already withdrawn. Several Lebanese residents were arrested on "suspicion" of aiding the commandos.

On May 26, one Israeli soldier was killed, and 14 others wounded, some severely, by the explosion of a remote-controlled bomb on a road north of Hasbiya, in South Lebanon. According to Israeli assessments, this technique is being more frequently used by guerrillas.

On May 27, one soldier was killed, and two others wounded in an ambush near Mansoura, at the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire lines on the Beirut-Damascus highway.

The noticeable increase in the military attacks has begun to raise concern among military circles. Israeli leaders were quoted as saying that an agreement with Syria could only reduce the number of attacks. Others advocate redeployment in more defensible lines. Israeli sources, quoted by *The Jerusalem Post*, said that deployment lines in Lebanon are not easy to defend. The occupation army, however, are acting in a manner which reflects the state resulting for the operation increase.

The Israeli army began a thorough combing of "suspicious" areas and careful searches of cars and luggage of Lebanese residents who cross from Syrian lines to Israeli held territory.

continued on page 4

UNIFL Fijian Killed By Militias

Israeli-backed militiamen in South Lebanon shot and killed a Fijian soldier from the UNIFIL contingent May 29, in a gunbattle initiated by the militiamen. Taniel Momoivalo, 23, is the sixteenth casualty in the Fijian contingent, and the ninety-first in the UN interim force, during its five years of service. A UNIFIL spokesman says the incident is an escalation of a series of harassment measures by Israeli-armed militiamen.

The incident, the most serious in a week of harassment measures occurred in late afternoon when a group of Fijian officers and soldiers were returning to their headquarters near the village of Knayseh, after settling a problem with Israeli soldiers and Lebanese militiamen. As they passed the village, the

group came under fire from a house. The UNIFIL unit took cover returned the fire and in the brief exchange Momoivalo received a bullet in the head, killing him instantly.

Fijian troop reinforcements and six Israeli military vehicles arrived at the site, and tried to force the militia men out.

The incident apparently was instigated by revenge for a well-known militia "chief" named Ali Shwaidan, who was prevented from crossing through a UNIFIL road checkpoint. In response, Shwaidan parked his car in the middle of a street near one of the Fijian-controlled checkpoints, disrupting traffic.



Israeli soldiers look out on the Beqa'a

Tmor Goksel, spokesman for the UN interim force told *Al Fajr* that the militias known as the "national guards" have been deliberately harassing the international force. He commented that the militias in South Lebanon act as it they are the official force in charge of South Lebanon.

Goksel said the problem was solved for the moment but said he expected similar problems to erupt since militiamen work

within the UNIFIL area. UNIFIL has been demanding that the Israeli army should control their activity, but the Israelis refuse to make any commitment, according to Goksel.

According to a UNIFIL press bulletin, over the last two weeks there have been more than 14 attempts to enter through UN checkpoints, firing at UN positions, and abduction of Lebanese residents from villages under UNIFIL control. The

most repeated incident is attempts by armed civilians to force their way through UN manned positions.

The "National Guard" militia which numbers some 50 men operating within the UNIFIL area, was established shortly after the Israeli invasion in June 1982. The militiamen were being prepared to take part in the policing of the area of the "security zone" demanded by Israel.

Israel Confirms Torture

"Israeli police confirmed, May 30, that there has been mistreatment of prisoners at al-Fara'a detention camp," near Jenin. *The Jerusalem Post* reported. Police investigated after a complaint by Walid A'ardah, son of the mayor of Arrabeh, who was held in al-Fara'a for two weeks after allegations of "incitement" were levelled against him. He was released on May 29, because of lack of evidence.

A'ardah, 30, complained, early last week, that he was tortured at the detention camp by an Israeli interrogator known as 'Biton'. His lawyer, Felicia Langer, said he was beaten on the back, shoulders and feet by

the interrogator who was trying to obtain information from him. A'ardah reported 'Biton' wanted him to confess that he incited girl students to pretend to have been poisoned nearly two months ago. A'ardah was also threatened with more torture should he speak of what happened to him. According to *The Post*, the police advised that the interrogator be brought to trial.

One week earlier, Nayef Swaitat, president of Bir Zeit University student council had his arm broken during questioning in the same prison. His case was not considered by the Israeli police. (Translation: *The Jerusalem Post*, 31.5.83, *Al Ittihad* 27.5.83)

Vigilantes To Go Scot Free

Violent incidents of vigilantism against Palestinian residents in the occupied territories committed in the past may go unreported, according to a *Jerusalem Post* report.

The controversial report, which has caused an uproar in Israeli circles was prepared by a special investigation committee headed by deputy attorney general Yehudit Karp outlined in great detail the actions of Jewish

vigilantes against Arab residents around Jewish settlements. Karp resigned last month in protest of the government inaction regarding the report.

The Israeli newspaper report, based on sources close to the Karp committee noted that the Israeli government is not interested in "harping on the past" but would "rather look for ways to fight (vigilantism) in the future."

At same time Israeli attorney general Yitzhak Zamir said May 30, that "law and order are hard to enforce in the area because of the multiplicity of military as well as police factors involved."

Police officials told reporters that they operate according to the instructions and orders from the Israeli army's military governor.

Town Arrest Renewed For Galilean

Israeli authorities renewed town arrest orders for the fifth time on a Palestinian resident of Kufri Kanna in the Galilee, May 30. Omar Said, a graduate student at Beer Sheva University was summoned to police headquarters in Nazareth where he was given an order restricting him to his village for six months. An appeal for a change of venue to Beer Sheva was turned down two weeks ago. The order, which was signed by the Israeli military commander of the northern region, Amir Drun, did not stipulate reason for the town arrest renewal. According to the order, Said must report daily to the police headquarters 10 kilo metres away from his home.

He is planning an appeal to the High Court to know the reasons for the continued town arrest.

Said has been arrested several times but never formally charged with anything. He is an activist in Abna' al-Balad (Sons of the Country) movement, a legal organisation whose goals are to improve and develop the conditions of Palestinian residents in their villages and to defend their political rights.



Mahmoud Abu Sneineh's Old City home was ransacked by settlers, June 2. Nearby yeshiva students have been terrorising the neighbourhood for months despite residents' frequent complaints to the authorities/SF

AL FAJR AL-ADABI OUT NOW

The new *Al Fajr al-Adabi*, the progressive literary magazine, is on the news stands. Issue 33 contains several essays and studies of Palestinian and Arab literature, an excerpt from the biography of Ishaq Hussein, several short stories by local writers, poems, a play, an interview with Brazilian novelist, George Amadu and an article about German and Swiss poetry.

THIS WEEK'S CENSORSHIP

Following is a breakdown of censorship cuts for issue 161, June 3, 1983:

Number of original articles submitted to censor	27
Number of articles totally censored out	6
Number of articles mutilated	1
Number of articles partially censored but used	2
Number of articles passed	18

Students Protest Katzav Racism

Hundreds of Palestinian students from Israeli universities, representatives of Arab secondary schools student councils and a delegation from Campus, the progressive students organisation in Israel, demonstrated, May 31, before the Israeli Knesset building in Jerusalem demanding the cancellation of the racist recommendations of the Katzav committee, which reported recently on conditions in higher education. The Palestinian and Jewish students shouted slogans against the Katzav committee recommendations, such as "Yes to education, No to discrimination," and "Down with the Katzav guidelines." Some members of the Israeli Knesset appeared at the demonstration and delivered speeches in solidarity with the demands of the students.

MK Tawfiq Tubi, representing the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, demanded the "abolition of discrimination between the Arab and Jews in all aspects of life."

Representatives of the stu-

dent delegations told reporters that they will declare a general strike on the first day of coming scholastic year in all Arab schools in the Triangle and Galilee.

According to the Katzav recommendations, made two years ago but only implemented this year, tuition is to be linked to the rate of inflation thus basic tuition now IS18,200 will rise to about IS30,000 by the end of this academic year. It also made recommendations for financial aid or tuition reductions which exclude virtually all Arab students by basing exemptions on army service or membership of a large family in exclusively Jewish development towns.

The National Union of Arab Students - Campus coalition of left and peace forces in Israeli universities, issued a statement last week demanding the cancellation of Katzav recommendations because "they are, in general, not necessarily relevant to real need, which should be the criterion for financial aid."

THUGS BREAK STRIKE LINE AT ISLAMIC U. IN GAZA

Tension surrounding the two-week-old employees strike at the Islamic University in Gaza escalated sharply, May 31, after university gatekeepers and student supporters of the Islamic bloc broke the strike line and injured 15 striking students and teachers. The clashes climaxed the controversy which began when the university administration refused to recognise the new employee's union, elected May 10.

The attack followed the university administration's refusal to comply with the recommendations made by a committee of Gaza national figures. May 27, which was assigned to try to resolve the problem.

Eyewitnesses said the strike breakers used "sharp objects" against the teachers, injuring six. The attackers also caused extensive damage to physics and chemistry laboratories, as they pursued the strikers. Later on police came to the school and helped to evacuate the teachers, who were surrounded inside the university.

Earlier the university administration rejected the recommendation of a special mediation committee. The committee had called on them to temporarily recognise the employees union until new arrangements are made in exchange for the suspension of the strike. They also asked the university to compile by-laws or the school. The employees committee accepted the recommendation, on condition that the university administration announce its acceptance.

The university employees strike began May 21. More than 80 lecturers, and 20 employees, all members of the recently elected union committee, walked out of their classes and offices saying it was evident to them that the university administration would not recognise their union.

Several hundred students left in solidarity.

Elections for the union, initially scheduled for December, were organised last month, in spite of university administration's repeated postponements and final refusal to authorise it. The Islamic bloc refused to participate. From the first day of strike the university administration attempted to stop strikers from carrying out their protest.

Abd al-Karim, a student at the university, told *Al Fajr*, "Everyday from the morning to noon when the strikers go home, dozens of men, armed with clubs, chains, knives, and metal bars surround the campus, in an attempt to provoke the employees and students." The university administration has sent written warnings to seven striking women students threatening them with expulsion "should they try to make trouble."

A gang of 20 men, armed with clubs and chains first arrived on campus, the union source said shortly after the strike began. Then, students protected the teachers. The same gang turned up at the university again, May 23. Eyewitnesses say that with the aid of the gatekeepers, they "pushed" two teachers, Abdullah Abu Samhadaneh, and Ahmad Dahlan, to the ground, but were prevented from beating them by students who intervened. The 10-minute incident was followed by the discovery of a stash of sharp metal objects in a campus vineyard which, the teachers said were hidden by supporters of the Islamic bloc, for use against them. Habib Jaradeh, a member of the Islamic University board of trustees confirmed that they found tools but said he is uncertain who hid them. According to *Al Fajr* Arabic May 24 Rafeh Badawi, and Habib Jaradeh were prevented from impounding the tools by the off-campus gang.

They will press for workers' rights to annual vacations, sick leave and holidays on religious feasts - on workers' day, May 1, and to set up health insurance, pension funds and sickness compensation. The nine-member council also pledged to follow all workers' court cases and to protest against arbitrary dismissals.

Kathem Miri, chairman in the new administration, told *Al Fajr* that his bloc worked hard over several months to win the election. "We visited workers in their homes, talked with them and listened to their complaints and their suggestions."

Walid Mihalwas, a labourer in an aluminium factory in West

Behind the physical conflict lies what is essentially a trade union dispute with employers. The Employees Union which represents all workers at the college, held elections unilaterally with a majority of the employees voting after widespread dissatisfaction with the way pay and benefits negotiations were going. Union sources accuse the administration of delaying official elections since last December.

At the top of the union's agenda is pay differentials. The Islamic University pays different salaries to holders of the same academic degrees. A professor, with a PhD, said that teachers who came from the Gulf states, and Saudi Arabia get JD1,500 monthly. Local recruits trained in Europe or the US, get JD400. The union is dissatisfied with the administration's counter that the enormous salaries for teachers from the Arab Gulf states aims at giving them "incentive to stay in their country" and that they do not foot the bill. Locals say they too could leave and work abroad with their international training and qualifications. They point out that the university pays out the wages even if it doesn't raise the funds.

At a time when salaries are, not being paid on time because the military is blocking funds from abroad teachers are particularly angry at the discrepancy.

Other issues the union want discussed are health benefits and a pension fund.

The Islamic University, which was founded in 1978 is the only higher education institution in Gaza Strip. The administration is drawn from members of the Strip-wide Islamic Bloc. The Students Council, and now the Employees Union, are both run by nationalists.

Jerusalem, told *Al Fajr* that the supporters of the Labourers Unity Bloc struggled for four years to finally win office. Some labourers who came to congratulate the new administration at its East Jerusalem headquarters attributed the Progressive Labourers Bloc failure to its lack of activities. The Labourers Unity Bloc members won the following votes: Kathem Miri, 268; Saleh Musa Halseh, 273; Azmi Sandouqa, 267; Walid Ibrahim Matar, 273; Assad al-Ghazali, 264; Youssef Shamsaneh, 266; Harbi Khadour, 264; Muhammad Hassan Awad, 262; Sameer al-Razem, 266. Ibrahim Shuqair of the Progressive Bloc was the next highest, he received 251 votes.



Graffiti threatening Arabs with death, Bethlehem area, SJF

MILITARY TRIPLES VAT ON RAMALLAH DENTISTS

Although threatened by imprisonment and the closure of their clinics, Ramallah dentists are refusing to pay value-added taxes (VAT) that more than tripled May 22, after a compromise agreement was worked out 10 days ago with Israeli tax officers. The decision was taken May 28 at a meeting of 25 Ramallah dentists.

The dentists, along with lawyers and physicians in the town, had been targeted by tax officials since an Israeli High Court ruling in April 'legalised' the Israeli-imposed VAT in the occupied territories. The ruling apparently emboldened taxmen to strongarm merchants and professionals for immediate payment of the tax which has long been contested by West Bank and Gaza Palestinians. On May 12 Israeli authorities arrested a 60-year-old physician, Musa Abu Ghosh, and lawyer Maher Abdel Rahim Kara'en after breaking into their offices and confiscating papers. They were held for 96 hours. Abu Ghosh told *Al Fajr* that the interrogators did not ask him details about the VAT, but only demanded to know why he did not pay the 15 percent tax. Abu Ghosh said he had never been asked to pay, or given an assessment.

In the past two weeks, military authorities summoned over 50 physicians and 30 lawyers to Beit El headquarters demanding heavy VAT taxes, retroactive for five years. The Ramallah branch of the dentists union avoided the summoning by deciding to meet the tax demands as a group and sent a 4-member committee to Beit El to negoti-

ate. Tax officials had imposed a tax based on a \$60,000 monthly income for dentists, when dentists insisted their income did not exceed \$30,000. The committee, headed by Azmi Shuaibi, consulted with the Ramallah dentists and worked out a graduated tax based on three income brackets; final taxes were negotiated to be \$75,000, \$100,000 and \$150,000 and were paid by a May 22 deadline.

The committee, however, was called to Beit El on that day and told the tax department was accepting the sum paid so far as a first-stage payment. Total VAT now demanded is triple the sum agreed upon on May 14.

Physicians, who have not fought the tax through their union or in an organised fashion, are paying the VAT as individually assessed. A four-member lawyer's committee is still negotiating with the Israeli authorities. Their chairman, Sharif Othman, told *Al Fajr* that tax officials are requesting \$150,000 to 200,000 for the past five years. Professionals do not collect VAT fees from clients as a rule. Shuaibi said that, according to the High Court decision, the money the military collects from VAT is used for the "public welfare." But this money is not used for the welfare of Palestinians, he charges. The ministry of labour, for example, funnels funds to settlements. "We want the money repaid to local people, to be distributed by groups who have local approval," he said.

The dentists are considering taking their case to court.

HEAVY SENTENCING

Israeli military court in Lydda sentenced two Palestinians from the Gaza Strip to life imprisonment, May 31, after convicting them of participating in an armed attack on an Israeli bus in Tel Aviv, last January.

Ibrahim Atiyeh Ahmad, 20, from Deir al-Balah, and Nafez Ahmad Bhai, 20, from al-Maghazi refugee camp near Gaza, were convicted of throwing two hand grenades at an Egged bus, January 8, injuring 12 Israelis.

The houses of the two youths were demolished by the Israeli army after their arrest a few days after the incident. (Jerusalem Post, June 1)

The juvenile court in Natanya sentenced a Palestinian teenager from Taibeh in the Triangle May 30 to a fine and suspended imprisonment on charges of demonstrating, inciting and stoning the police during Sabra and Shatila demonstrations in villages and towns of Palestine last September.

Munther Mohammad Hassan Hasarweh, 16, was sentenced to 12 months suspended imprisonment and fined \$5,000 or imprisonment of 60 days. Another four teenagers from Taibeh face similar charges. Judge Ruth Levi said in the decision that she issued the sentence as a deterrent to stop Palestinian teenagers from demonstrating.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' UNION ELECTS LABOUR UNITY BLOC

The Labourers Unity Bloc won all nine administrative seats in the Jerusalem Construction Workers' Union in elections May 28, narrowly defeating the Progressive Labourers Bloc. Five hundred and nineteen workers, 75 percent of the registered unionists, participated in the polling which ended at midnight.

The newly elected administrative bloc promised to "serve the interests of the workers" and to enlist more workers in the union by forming committees at work sites and near workers' residences to maintain a strong link with the workers.

Members of the administrative council told *Al Fajr* that



Israelis from the Committee Against the War in Lebanon demonstrate in solidarity with Bir Zeit students./JS

Anti-War Meetings Mark Anniversary

With the first anniversary of the war approaching Israeli leftists and peace camp members are organising meetings and demonstrations all over the country. The Committee Against the War held meetings in Tel Aviv, May 30 and Haifa and Jerusalem, May 31. Representatives of the leading anti-war group, from Yesh Gual (There is a Limit) and Palestinians from the occupied territories spoke at each meeting.

Peace Now started a week of protests centering around a march from the Lebanese border

at Ras al-Naqura to Tel Aviv. Both CAWL and Peace Now will hold rallies in Tel Aviv, June 4. Through the week CAWL is collecting signatures or a petition calling for an immediate withdrawal. A CAWL activist told *Al Fajr* it has been very successful with hundreds signing. Around 30,000 information sheets have been handed out all over pre-67 Israel.

On May 31 the Israeli-Palestine Peace Council held a memorial meeting for PLO rep-

resentative Issam Sartawi, assassinated in Portugal two months ago. It was addressed by Sheli leaders Uri Avneri and Matityahu Peled, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, a relative of the dead representative and others. Hassan Amour, a Galilee activist, surprised fellow speakers by praising the PLO's appointment of an Israeli Jewish leftist (Ilan Halevi) to replace Sartawi at the Socialist International conference where he died. Peled countered terming the PLO decision "stupid" and "unreasonable."

Soldiers' Relatives Demonstrate

More than 2500 Israelis, relatives of soldiers killed or serving in Lebanon, demonstrated, May 30, in front of the Knesset in West Jerusalem, demanding the immediate, unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The protest was one of several activities planned by anti-war groups to mark one year since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The group, calling themselves Parents Against Silence, stood across from the gates of the Knesset, chanting against the Begin government, and shouting "bring our children home."

The protesters carried Hebrew placards stating, "If we do

not cry out today, we'll weep tomorrow", and listened to a poem by a mother of an Israeli soldier in Lebanon. The poem, which visibly affected many in the crowd, described the psychological tension for mothers of soldiers in Lebanon. One mother at the rally pointed out to the Israeli TV correspondent that in the past two days alone, four Israeli soldiers were killed and that military attacks are increasing.

Another mother said that the government told them the situation would be quiet after the invasion, but one year after the war began, Israeli soldiers were being killed every day.

Shortly before the demonstration dispersed, the protesters attempted to enter the gates leading to the Knesset building but were stopped by a chain of the Knesset guards, who linked arms together in order to prevent the protesters from passing through.

A delegation from Parents Against Silence is expected to meet Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens to express their grievances to him.

Parents Against Silence was formed several months ago to raise consciousness against the continued occupation of Lebanon. This was the largest protest organised by this group.

continued from page 1

Lebanon

They are also reportedly carrying out systematic arrests of residents suspected of aiding Palestinian commandos, and threatening village mukhtars with "grave punishment" should they aid infiltrators. Furthermore, the procedures which require soldiers to travel in convoys were reinforced.

One of the daily orders given to Israeli soldiers was to refrain from buying drinks or bread from Lebanese shops. Israeli newspapers explained that there were several incidents where booby-trapped fruit juice

discovered.

Throughout the past week there was fear of an eruption of war after incidents in the Lebanese Beqa'a valley, May 27, 28, and 29. A full scale state of emergency on both sides of the cease-fire lines was declared. The state of emergency on the Israeli side was declared in response to Syrian military maneuvers in the Beqa'a valley and on the Golan Heights. During reconnaissance missions over the Syrian lines, drawing ground anti-aircraft fire, he incidents, however, stood short of developing into an all out confrontation. By May 30, the situation appeared to have calmed with both US and Israeli politicians ruling out renewed hostilities.

More Against War

JERUSALEM The Women's Democratic Movement in Israel has issued a statement, on the occasion of The World Children's Day today, calling on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The women also demanded that Israel release all conscientious objectors to war.

Meanwhile, the regional administrative council of the Democratic Movement for Peace and Equality in Haifa called on the Israeli government to refrain from waging a new war against Syria.

CAWL Members To be Tried

Fifty members of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon will be tried in the next few weeks in six trials which could limit future protests and Israelis' rights to free expression and to demonstrate.

On June 9, six CAWL members face trial for offences alleged to have been committed on September 19, 1982 opposite the prime minister's residence to protest the Sabra and Shatila massacres. A new CAWL leaflet notes that MKs Yossi Sarid and Shulamit Aloni organised the protest and "hundreds of organised and unorganised people came to express their revulsion immediately after the first news of the massacres." The demonstration was violently dispersed by police using clubs and tear gas. CAWL's leaflet said those singled out by the Kahan Commission into responsibility for the massacre "are still in the government and the army high command. Those who protest are put on trial."

The second trial concerns incidents at a CAWL memorial demonstration to mark the 30th day after the murder of Emil Greenzweig, assassinated at a Peace Now rally. Despite the presence of hundreds of police, demonstrators were attacked by rightists. Demonstration stewards were held by the police. "The aggressors," wrote CAWL, "this time no one can deny who did it, were not arrested and no procedure was initiated against them. Thirty days after the death of Greenzweig peace demonstrators were again attacked and again the attackers are free and the defenders are on trial."

The two organisers of the Greenzweig memorial march are also accused of violating the terms of the demonstration permit after a wreath was placed on the spot where he fell and a short eulogy read.

Four Haifa-based CAWL supporters are charged with "incitement" against the government on the basis of a leaflet they distributed which contained the phrase "the crazy dreams of Begin and Sharon..."

In Jerusalem four CAWL fly-posters will be brought to court. "When, (for instance) were religious people tried for that crime?" asked CAWL.

Finally 29 members of the Committee for Solidarity with Bir Zeit University the organisation which spawned CAWL are facing indictment for "terrorising" the population of Ramallah. The charge sheet notes that the accused "held olive branches in their hands" at the November 28, 1981 protest which marked the beginning of CSBZU. "As you know olive branches are a deadly weapon," reminds CAWL, "and very threatening. Much more than the clubs and Uzis that the local population is accustomed to..."

'Save Lebanon' Concert in US

A benefit concert for Palestinian and Lebanese children was held in Washington DC's prestigious Kennedy Center May 22, under the auspices of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). Chaired by former senator James Abourezk, the concert was called "For the Sake of the Children-Save Lebanon."

The evening's program combined a classical music presentation with monologues by two Arab American entertainers



Danny Thomas and Casey Kassem. The list of co-sponsors was studied with film and TV stars, Arab diplomats and political figures. Former senator George McGovern was honorary chairman.

The Phalangist Lobby, the American Lebanese League (ALL) demonstrated outside briefly before being escorted away by security guards.

KIBBUTZNIKS PROTEST ANNEXATION

A group of 12 protesters from Israeli kibbutzim held a peaceful demonstration May 25 in Tel Aviv protesting the annexation of the West Bank to Israel and settler vigilantism in West Bank villages and towns. The protesters, who raised placards condemning the policy of their government against Palestinian residents of the West Bank, attracted a crowd of over 500. Heated debate ensued for two hours as policemen watched the two sides of Dizengoff St. in the middle of Tel Aviv without inter-

fering or dispersing the protesters. Fayed Abbas, a Palestinian resident of the Galilee who observed the demonstration, told *Al Fajr* that the Israeli protesters did not appear to belong to any known group. "It seems that they support passive resistance. This small protest is more profitable than the demonstration of 400,000 sponsored by the Labour Party in Tel Aviv to protest the massacres of Sabra and Shatila, September 1982," he commented.

The Dawn

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TESTIMONIES TO REMEMBER

LIVING THE '67 EXODUS



In a recent newsletter Professor Israel Shahak published the following testimonies from Palestinians in the Tulkarm and Bethlehem districts of Israeli efforts to expel them during the 1967 war; the testimonies were collected by an Israeli friend of Shahak's. "Plans about a possible expulsion of Palestinians from the West and Gaza Strip in the near future require that similar past attempts should be carefully recorded," he writes.

The names of the residents who gave testimony are available but have not been published for obvious reasons.

Testimonies taken from residents of Tulkarm district on the events during June 1967 War.

A woman from the village of Dir al-Nabi

I was 6 years old but I remember very well what happened in 1967: The soldiers came and asked everyone to get out of the house. We were told to go on foot to the Jordan bridges and to cross them. We went. We slept at night in the open fields. I was very afraid. I held a pillow to my head to defend myself against the bullets of the airplanes. We left the house locked, but afterwards we found that it had been broken into and many things were demolished. We left the village because they were shooting. A man was killed. My mother forgot to take enough milk, she sent my sister to fetch it from the house. My sister found soldiers there - the Israelis. They sent her back with some milk. We slept outside for three nights the whole village was walking slowly towards the bridges... east.

We walked on small roads under the cover of hills and trees. We got to the bridge and people started crossing. My grandfather crossed he could come back only after three years.

A man from Tulkarm, today a teacher.

The whole town of Tulkarm was expelled. Not a person was left. The brother of my wife's mother was killed because he said he will not leave the town. People took some clothing, money, gold and started walking eastward. Some used tracks. After two days there was a rumour that we could go back. I was 16 years old at the time. You should come and talk to older people in Tulkarm, everyone remembers the expulsion very well. Many villages in the district of Tulkarm were ordered to leave en masse. "Go east!" everyone was told.

A teacher from Anabta

I was 18 years old. A few days after the war of 1967 started, I saw some people come to our village with packages. They were told to go east and they thought that in a big village like Anabta they would be secure. I remember a person from the village of Dir al-Rusun, he stayed three days. After that, Israeli soldiers came and told the muazin to tell all the people of Anabta to leave their homes and to collect themselves in the main streets within three hours. Buses brought people from other villages to our village. People were told to take only a few things and to leave all houses open. In three

hours, the whole village, except for a very few, was down in the main street. Old people, children, babies, pregnant women. Everyone. My grandfather said he would stay behind, no matter what. So my brother stayed with him. He was not afraid.

Most people were terrified. They threatened us all the time. Today we will not be so easily threatened. They actual evacuation started from west to east, in the large village. At 10:00 am we were all there. We slept that night on the main road. Some people destroyed their own houses so that they would not be used by the Israelis. At night, every 10 metres there was a soldier, keeping guard very strictly. Shouting at every slight movement.

Morning, buses, trucks came. People were loaded on. We took with us mostly money and gold. My father distributed the money among the brothers. I got 300 dinars. He said we might end up in different Arab countries. My family kept together. Some people were taken to the hills behind Nablus, others were taken all the way to the Jordan River to Adam Bridge. One could not refuse, three or four people were killed for that.

Suddenly, in the late afternoon, soldiers came and told us to go back home. I went home. My sister's husband was told to go east, they stayed outside at night. Next day, more people came back: they told us about my sister's family. Many people were taken to Adam Bridge and told to cross over to East Jordan. When they heard that the expulsion stopped, they attempted to come back. Some made it. Some died. The area was not guarded very well then for awhile. Later, the area was sealed by the Israeli army so people could not come back anymore. I know one person who was killed trying to come back at that time. (His brother was shot yesterday in the village after the al-Aqsa incident - he was a deaf person sitting in his balcony, he was wounded in his foot).

A man from Bethlehem

I was a high school student at the time. We were not prepared since the Arab radios talked about victories. Suddenly, the Israelis appeared. They told everyone to leave Bethlehem. There were buses in the street taking people away. Thousands of people were taken. I was in a foreign school so the students decided not to leave until we had to. Wait and see. Next day too, the buses were loading up with people. This continued for three or four days. I heard three or four people were killed for refusing to leave.

To understand our passivity you must remember that the Jordanian regime was extremely oppressive. No books on Palestine were permitted. No history of Palestine. You could never talk back to a policeman. You would risk three years in jail. You were not allowed to listen to Cairo Radio. So we could learn nothing about the experience of 1948.

Next time the Israelis will have to employ Sabra and Shatila tactics to get us out: no less than mass murder.

This Editorial was censored by
Israel. Published U.S. Edition.

SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE

The BBC reported June 2 that, according to a secret Israeli report, their has been a substantial increase in anti-occupation activities in the West Bank and Gaza since the Lebanon war: a 79 percent increase in violent action, primarily stone-throwing, and a 69 percent increase in protest demonstrations. One day earlier, an Israeli army spokesman announced that in May there were 60 military operations against Israeli forces in Lebanon in which seven soldiers died and dozens were injured.

If these statistics surprised the Israelis and their allies and friends in the world, then the kindest thing one can say is that they are living in a dream land of their own creation. Their illogical thinking has not become self fulfilling prophecy:

Israel and its allies planned a war in Lebanon to crush any resistance in the occupied territories to their expansionist wishes in the West Bank and Gaza, in addition to the water-rich South Lebanon if possible. The Israeli rulers convinced themselves and attempted to persuade the world that this would be the last they would hear of Palestinian national aspirations. But every Palestinian stone-thrower thinks otherwise, believes otherwise, acts otherwise. If Israel wants to swallow the West Bank and Gaza, it may well find a stone caught in its throat.

The war has been a dismal failure for Israel, as we just now see on this anniversary of the invasion. They were neither able to crush the PLO nor were they able to impose their plans on the occupied territories. The PLO is very much alive, outside and in the occupied territories and the spirit of resistance continues.

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Ideology And The Census

by Thoma Shick

1. العرابة لرب العائلة	2. هل انت / ايتها
رب العائلة	يهودي
روح / روح / رب-رب العائلة	مسلم
اس / انا	بواس - ارتودوكسي
صهر / كنة	بواس - كاثوليكي
حفيد / حفيد	لايس (كاثوليكي)
والد / والده	سبحي آخر. اذكر:
مرب آخر. اذكر:	درري
ليس مربا للعائلة	غير ذلك. اذكر:
3. هل يوجد لك عنوان سكن	4. بلد مسقط الرأس
ندبي اصامي ب فيه معظم	(حسب الحدود الحالية)
للكل حلال السهر الاحمر	اسرائيل
لعرص الدوايه او العمل؟	مع اشارة واسفل الى 19
لا	حارج البلاد
عم مع اشارة واكتب	مع اشارة واكتب اسم البلد
العنوان الاصامي	اسم من 9

7. ARE YOU A...

1. JEW
2. MUSLIM
3. GREEK-ORTHODOX
4. GREEK-CATHOLIC
5. LATIN (CATHOLIC)
6. OTHER CHRISTIAN, indicate: ———
7. DRUZE
8. OTHER, indicate: ———

8. COUNTRY OF BIRTH (acc. to present boundaries)

1. Israel
2. Abroad, indicate: ———

10. FOR ISRAELI BORN - FATHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH (acc. to present boundaries)

1. Israel
2. Abroad, indicate: ———

The Population and Residence Census started in Israel one week ago. Its cut-off date will be the evening of June 4. Many analysts' comments, criticisms, as well as proposals concerning the census, have been given by journalists and public figures, including Knesset members from the semi-opposition. My opinion is that any sophistication which is used in 'getting around' some of the questions in doubt, collaborates with the impure intentions of the questions composers.

In my opinion, Question No. 7, titled "ARE YOU A", is a misleading and discriminatory one, for several reasons:

- a. The Arab citizen is deprived of definition by his culture/folk (either ethnically or nationally) by the absence of a question to which she/he could reply: "ARAB."
- b. The Jewish citizen is deprived of the possibility of being defined according to his/her religious denomination by the

fact that there is no term like "Conservative," "Reform" or "other Jew."

The proposal to write "Atheist" or "Humanist" (on the line of "OTHER") loses its effect since there exists in the census a deliberate obliteration of denominational groups within Judaism with an intention to present 'unity'. Even if the Jewish citizens who wish to do so, would designate themselves as is intended on the form, it is highly unlikely that the Arab citizens would do so, as they would like at least indirectly (through their religion) "to demonstrate their presence" as "ARABS." In any event, by the argument of deviating from the proposed seven religious choices and filling in "OTHER," the Arab populace risks the chance of further lessening its numbers and getting lost in the statistical computer count.

It's impossible to be sophisticated and choose the "OTHER" category, with the absence of what should have been included in the census, that is explicit in question like "WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION?" and, in addition, "WHAT IS YOUR CITIZENSHIP?" and "WHAT IS YOUR CULTURE/PEOPLE?" Since this has not been done, Question No. 7 has become unclear on the surface, and yet very dear in its blurring intentions, in its structure and entity.

However it is not merely Question No. 7 that is problematic. Questions No. 8 and 10 are misleading and discriminating as well in their presentation and nature, as it is not important at all what one fills in. The mere answering of these questions would be a confirmation of the principle of "according to present

boundaries," including Israel, that is well known not to have borders... The results of the census would not therefore reflect an existing reality but a reality wished for by those who are wishing it, the government, that is.

The results of the census are forwarded to the United Nations as a document. A distortion of reality should be avoided. The attempt to interpret the census by the sophisticated way of using the "OTHER" categories is an acceptance of and collaboration with the questions' composers and their goals. (Also, the previous census contained such tricks, under the Labour Alignment!!)

If somebody wishes not to refuse to answer, one should reply that the question is incomprehensible and persist in not understanding in spite of the official sophistications.

I have another innocent question: will the inhabitants of the occupied territories be counted? Who? And by which category? Of course, the Jewish ones only. And of course every tourist and temporary resident in Israel proper and the occupied territories who lives here for more than a year will be also counted, presuming that most such people are Jewish.

All this is another affair of diverting attention from the ever present political conflicts by what was to have been sold to us as "innocent census taking." It is another example of a mixing of terms that is used by the prevailing (state) ideology.

(Among other activities, Thoma Shick is secretary of Israel Secular Humanist Association, and contact person for the International Humanist Ombudsman located with the International Humanist & Ethical Union in Utrecht, The Netherlands.)

Widening Demands To Quit Lebanon

Derech Hanitzot Editorial, June 1983

Thousands, and maybe even tens of thousands, are participating these very days in demonstrations and protest actions to mark the first anniversary of the Lebanon war, with the simple demand OUT NOW.

On Saturday, June the 4th the Committee Against the War in Lebanon will stage a central demonstration, and Peace Now announced its plan to march on that day as well.

Even the Lebanon agreement, that was signed under the aegis of the Americans, couldn't change the feeling of sinking in the Lebanon mud.

Exactly one year ago, on June 5, 1982, marking 15 years since the '67 occupation, the Committee for Solidarity with Bir Zeit University staged a big demonstration that was converted then and there into an anti-war demonstration. In its front lines marched demonstrators carrying a big banner saying: "No to the Israeli invasion to Lebanon."

The committee could not prevent the war, but right from the very first day it untiringly acted in opposition to the war, raising the demand: Immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

At the beginning of the war, the committee activists were quite isolated and acted in a harsh and hostile atmosphere. But the war, that was presented

at the beginning as the "Peace for the Galilee Operation," limited to only a few days and 40 km., grew to monstrous dimensions of genocide, a prolonged occupation of Lebanon, and is now dragging us to the verge of a war with Syria.

Facts had an important influence on the changes that occurred in public opinion. From the beginning of the war, new organisations sprung up, a new phenomena in the Israeli scene, that in the past was drawn closer together around its wars.

* The Yesh Gvul ("There is a Limit") movement, whose members refuse to fight in Lebanon, prefer imprisonment to participation in the war. Until May 20, 54 reserve soldiers had been imprisoned for their refusal to serve in Lebanon and 19 soldiers are serving prison terms right now. In view of the danger of a war with Syria, the spokesmen of the movement published a declaration that "the agreement (with Lebanon) does not ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon but passes the responsibility from the Israeli government to the Syrian government. From this aspect, the agreement only

legitimises the continual stay of our soldiers beyond the borders."

* After Zvi Ginsberg, a lone demonstrator opposite the prime minister's house, whose son fell in Lebanon and a letter from a mother, Shoshana Shmueli, that was published in the papers Mothers Against Silence was organised. They demand to bring their boys home. "We won't get out of here till you get out of there" is their slogan. They decided to increase their activity in the wake of the agreement, that might in their opinion, "result in further delay in bringing the boys back."

* "This war is not a just one," says Nira Tal. "My three sons went to it feeling that they should have never gone there."

* Students and apolitical high school youth are staging a permanent and non-stop protest guard opposite Begin's home, demanding withdrawal from Lebanon immediately. They light a candle in memory of the fallen Israeli soldiers and bring up to date the official numbers of Israeli dead in Lebanon which rises continually.

* Hundreds of people signed the

petition "No to the Decoration," refusing to accept the Lebanon war decoration. Disagreement on this matter even penetrated the Labour Party.

* 5000 youth gathered to listen to Peace Now speakers in mid May and the movement declared its intention to start a youth movement.

* A group of "Pupils Against Occupation" is now beginning to organise.

Many activists in the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, which has opened a tradition of joint Jewish-Arab demonstrations against the war, believe that the struggle to prevent the next war and oust Israeli troops from Lebanon is closely connected to a just solution of the Palestinian question, based on recognition and negotiations with the PLO, that will secure the Palestinian people an independent state of its own in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Yet the Committee's approach is readiness to cooperate with anyone who is truly ready to fight against the war with Syria and for the unconditional and unreserved withdrawal from Lebanon.

On June 4, it is the duty of everyone in Israel, Jews and Arabs, that have kept some sanity and a yearning for peace, to come out on the streets and demonstrate.

In the YMCA auditorium in Jerusalem 50 men and women huddled in pairs, each participant sketching for the others an emotional chart of his or her life.

The 20 minute long exercise is part of a month-long counseling seminar entitled "A Workshop for Professionals" sponsored by the brand-new Palestinian Counseling Centre. The workshop and centre are directed by Mubarak Awad, a Jerusalemite who previously used the counseling techniques he learned in the US in a youth advocate programme he developed in Ohio.

Awad told *Al Fajr* that the course turnout was much more than he anticipated. "I had expected about 30 participants at most; instead we got over 50 participants who are eager to be involved in counseling." The counseling centre plans to start providing free counseling at the Jerusalem YMCA three times a week beginning June 15 and has agreed to place school counselors at three West Bank private schools. Awad hopes to be able to choose from among the counseling workshop participants, three who can be recommended to the private schools.

Those attending the workshop were, for the most part, social workers and teachers as well as students of sociology and psychology. Awad described the participants as "very mature regarding counseling" and said that the majority of the participants were university graduates.

Putting Individualism First

During initial discussions in the counseling workshop, it was found that 80 percent of the problems facing Palestinian society are politically related. Palestinian society is under pressure to conform to the dictates of the military occupation and the Israeli society. The military occupation orders people where to go, what to do, when to speak and with whom you may associate. Every-

The subject of growing Israeli settler terror in the occupied territories has been prominently covered in Israeli newspapers since the resignation of Yehudit Karp, the head of a justice ministry committee investigating it. She was appointed two years ago by Israeli Justice Minister Yitzhak Zamir to examine the way police and the military deal with settler vigilantism. It was the failure of the Israeli justice ministry, the police or the military to implement the Karp Committee recommendations which forced the chairwoman's late-April resignation, according to Israeli newspapers.

The most interesting point for these newspapers apparently has been the deliberate inaction of the military government regarding the complaints made by Palestinians about settler attacks. Some newspapers ran their own list of examples testifying to this fact. *Haaretz* reported, May 15, that the committee examined cases where files were closed despite the fact that investigations were not completed. "Also," it adds, "in the report, sharp criticism was made on the deficient cooperation between the police and the military." According to the paper, for each complaint, details were given of the response of the concerned authorities.

Al Hamishmar, May 20, said that two years ago the military government in Hebron demanded police stop the investigation of the destruction of the roof of Jamil Dandis shop, located in the rear of the Dabboyya building. It is currently occupied by settlers.

THE PALESTINIAN COUNSELING CENTRE ADDRESSING THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF OCCUPATION

by Daoud Kuttab



Mubarak Awad addresses counseling workshop/SF

thing is labeled "good" or "bad" in the eyes of the authorities.

These daily events have left Palestinians feeling insecure, anxious, and many times helpless and hopeless. These unhappy and frustrating experiences have an increased effect on the whole society and new problems inflicted on the society make it difficult for the extended families to use the traditional counseling systems. Nor is the religious establishment able to deal with these problems in a rational way, say the counseling experts.

Awad says that the anxiety caused by occupation results in "wrongly displayed actions adversely affecting a family's relations." "A father is harassed by the occupation authorities so he takes his frustrations out on his wife. The wife takes out her frustration from her husband's actions on her children." Awad says that a counselor's job is to help the Palestinian individual to recognize his frustrations and to properly channel them. Awad says that he teaches that counselors must impress the importance of individual rights. He says that if the individual Palestinian's rights are attained, then we must fight for the

family's rights and the society's rights and ultimately the Palestinian people's rights.

The counseling centre has no illusions that they can create a healthy environment under occupation. "But we can assist children and families to cope with the stress and conflicts of our society."

The major area in which counselors are expected to give guidance are to secondary students trying to decide whether to take scientific or arts streams; graduates to decide on higher education or job placement; marriage decisions and how to deal with social customs; as well as the responsibility for detecting special students and handicapped students and making sure that their needs are properly taken care of.

Counseling, Awad says, is providing individuals with alternatives and teaching them how to make choices.

Sana' Abu Assal, who runs a child day-care centre in Jerusalem, commented that the counseling centre will provide a much needed forum for discussion sharing problems and ideas as well as a

necessary meeting place. Abu Assal says that the professional importance toward mental health given by the organisers of the counseling centre and workshop have been lacking in Palestinian society.

Maher Othman, a teacher at the Friends/Girls School, complained initially: "During the first few sessions I got the feeling that the workshop director was preparing his own research work." Awad admitted that he used the first session or two to collect information from the participants but he said the exercise was necessary to give him and the Palestinian counselors an idea of the needs and problems of the community. "With the 50 people who were involved or interested in counseling we were able to compile very important information," he said. The information was compiled and given back to the participants. One startling result of the questions asked was that 80 percent of the emotional problems among Palestinians are related to the political situation in some way. In coping with politically related problems, Awad told participants in the workshop, "A counselor is the first to fight for human rights."

The counselors were urged to understand, above all else, the individual they are helping. "That is why we ask participants to make a chart of their own emotional lives, because that will remind them of the ups and downs they personally went through and will help them to empathize with the people they counsel," said Awad. Awad emphasized that the overwhelming nature of political occupation causes great tension and frustration. Palestinians must be allowed to express their feelings. Counselors were asked to provide creative ideas and alternatives when faced with a Palestinian child's need to express him or herself, for example.

Although the centre has plans for starting a free counseling service, most participants conceded that an effective counseling programme would be impossible without major financial help.



by Awad Abdel Fattah

The head of the regional council of Mati Benjamin, Pinhas Wootenstein, refused to be interrogated by the police after he was seen on TV firing on demonstrators in al-Bireh. The military did nothing to force him to.

The paper handled another similar incident where a number of settlers, including security officers, fired on demonstrators, killing one of them: again files were closed without interrogations.

In March 1982, Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Movement (RATZ) sent a letter to the then Israeli defence minister, Ariel Sharon, in which were listed 40 incidents where settlers took the law in their hands - firing on and

beating up Palestinians and vandalising Arab property. No reply was sent. Two RATZ activists, Deldi Tzaker and Michael Rafeali, who undertook an investigation and information collecting mission, discovered that from March 1982 to March 1983, 15 incidents in which Arabs were killed occurred in the West Bank. They also found out that from March 1982 to March 12 this year, there were 43 incidents in which settlers violated the law by carrying out violent terrorisation activities against Palestinian residents in the West Bank.

Intervention on behalf of vigilante suspects by politicians was also alleged by the Israeli press to be included in the report. Former Jerusalem District Attor-

ney Michael Kirsh said earlier this month that there are political echelons who encourage the military in the territories to turn a blind eye to vigilantism.

The *Jerusalem Post* quoted a senior police source on May 12 as saying, "since it takes place in the territories, they intervene with the army which essentially calls off the police inquiry." The source added, "Somebody calls up and says: 'This boy has a good Jewish heart. You should not bother him,' and then the military government steps back, taking us with it."

Yehudit Karp, however, is not convinced by these explanations: "How is it possible that they take measures against each Arab stone thrower and fail to bring to justice settlers who open fire?" she told *Al Hamishmar*. The report, which documents all settler practices against Palestinians in the West Bank, was completed on May 23, 1982 but no practical step has been made for implementing it despite follow-ups by the committee since then.

Recently, the Israeli newspapers revealed the organisation which has, in the words of Israeli journalists, "taken credit" for a series of attacks on Arab property and residents. A spokesman for the group (called the 'Flat and Defence Organisation') called Israel Hebrew Radio and warned that "for every Arab attack on Jews in the West Bank there would be retaliation." However, there have been several "unprovoked" cases since then.

One thousand four hundred and seventy reservists have joined the group of those who refuse to serve in Lebanon including over 200 officers. Twenty-eight of them have been sentenced to prison. Nine of them are in prison at present, including a lecturer from the Jerusalem Hebrew University and a scientist from the Weitzman Institute. They are called "There is a Limit" (*Yesh Gvul*).

There is no legal recognition of military service refusal for reasons of conscience in Israel; the defence service law does recognise reasons of religion and conscience but only for women. The army does not recognise an elective refusal either those who are willing to serve in the army, but under the condition of not having to do certain things. The question of conscientious refusal has not yet been discussed by the Supreme Court. Gadi Eliazi, a regular army soldier, raised the claim of personal discrimination, but it was rejected by the Supreme Court. In most cases the army deals with cases of refusal to serve in Lebanon by means of disciplinary military courts. Only one case - that of the Israeli Circassian officer Samir Khatukai - was dealt with by a full military court. Khatukai was convicted for desertion sentenced to one year in prison and lost his officer rank. Twenty-eight soldiers and officers have been sentenced since the beginning of the war for refusing to serve in Lebanon. Others lost their posts or reached internal agreements with their immediate commanders. The days spent in prison are not considered as reserve service days. In at least two cases, the soldiers who sat in prison were then called again to serve in the same place they had refused to serve before. Those in prison at present are Zvi Goldstein, arts lecturer at the Hebrew University (sentenced to 14 days); Felix Laub, a scientist from the Weitzman Institute, captain, married and father of two (sentenced to 28 days in prison); and Menasheh Dvir, sergeant (sentenced to 28 days in prison). Excluding five, all the soldiers and officers who went to prison for their refusal to serve in Lebanon belonged to the group "There is a Limit."

"There is a Limit" developed as a protest movement during the war, based on the principles laid down in the "officers' letter." Later on they added the "obsessive" demand - bring the soldiers back home. Members of this group are also active in Peace Now and the Committee Against the War in Lebanon. One thousand four hundred and seventy have signed the demand: "We, soldiers and officers in military reserve service, ask you, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, not to send us to Lebanon." Out of the 1470, 228 are officers, including some of very high ranks. Some of them are kibbutz members.

The participants in this talk are: Sinai Peter, 30, actor; Haim Minski, 34, a history teacher who was the first member to be sentenced to prison for refusing to serve in Lebanon; Andre Drezin, 30, psychologist; Raviv, 30, works in advertising; Yiftah Shavit, 27, born in Kibbutz Nahal Oz, deals with theatre and cinema; Yigal Vega Garcia, 31, construction worker; Yehuda Abramovitch, 30, psychiatrist; and Zeev Gavish of the military police, who was sentenced for his refusal to serve at Ansar.

Why refuse service in Lebanon?

Peter: "... For me and for my friends Lebanon is the red line. We want to raise the alarm by our refusal - to show those responsible for this policy that there is no consensus, that reservists have moral dilemmas concerning the red line and the limit of discipline; people go to Lebanon as "war prisoners", and we demonstrate the existence of the dilemma. In the end each one of us will have to face the dilemma on his own, and make his own decision. Eli Geva (a standing army officer who refused to lead attacks on Beirut) is not a member of our group, but he is a symbol for us."



Members of "There is a Limit", a protest movement of reservists who refuse to serve in Lebanon.
"We help people to understand that they are not criminals [for refusing to serve]."

Shavit: "... Unlike others, who only express their views concerning the war, we take the step of personal responsibility and put into practice our ideas of deep revulsion for this war. We simply won't take part in it."

Raviv: "We must take part in the 'no option' wars. The term 'no other option' illuminates the terrible meaning of war. In that kind of a war I am prepared to do what has to be done and to act according to my moral values."

Is there any difference between protest against the war and disobeying army orders?

Minski: "The establishment made the act of refusing to serve a taboo. Democracy? Yes, of course. But to protest and to obey at the same time. This was best expressed after the Six Days War: shooting and crying, shooting and crying. Fifteen years later you feel that you must put an end to it. I have served in the army since 1967 and the process has accumulated within me. In recent years it developed at a mad speed until I reached the crisis. Martin Buber (an early Zionist philosopher) did not negate the minimal evil which is required to ensure your existence. We are not pacifists; we took part in many combat actions and shall probably continue to do so in the future. The evil here just doesn't filter through our moral strainer."

Shavit: "It is interesting to see how people find it so easy to believe the lies of the government. They want to believe the government. It makes life easier for them. During the war I had arguments with soldiers and I asked them, 'If we occupy Syria and are told to build a concentration camp for the Syrians, would you agree to do it?' One soldier replied that if it shall be done in order to prevent them from throwing us into the sea, he would agree..."

Gavish: "I sat in prison while others got medical and psychiatric excuses in order not to serve at Ansar. I know that 22 reservists in the military police refused to get onto the bus going to Ansar."

The army made a deal with them. I also tried to reach an agreement with the army. I asked them to send me somewhere else. But it seems that with those the army chooses to put in prison, it reaches no compromises. Unless they have to regulate the number of prisoners."

Peter: "I don't always know to make courageous decisions. Sometimes my decisions are cowardly. But it is very important for me not to just salon protest. People tend to switch over once they are in uniform. Sometimes you go to sleep in uniform. A member of Peace Now who thinks that he is fulfilling himself, should tell me how he solves this switching over problem. Maybe they have a prescription. I ask: must we always shoot and cry? And if the next war is in Saudi Arabia? In Zaire? If I am sent to serve in Nabulus and I find myself confronted by a demonstration of stone throwers, how long will I be able to

Israeli Reservists Oppose "Offensive" War

THE RED LINE FOR THOSE WHO REFUSE TO SERVE

"The establishment made the act of refusing to serve a taboo. Democracy? Yes. But to protest and to obey at the same time. This was best expressed during the Six Days War. Shooting and crying, shooting and crying. Fifteen years later you feel you must put an end to it."



An Israeli soldier in Beirut.
"People find it so easy to believe the lies of the government."

stop myself from shooting at children? Therefore I don't want to find myself in Nabulus at all. Peace Now officers revealed what happens there and risked their military status. Do they believe that by doing so they changed the policy in the territories? It is true that they present the moral option of being there, of witnessing and warning, but does that make the army any nicer?"

Drezin: "I was called to serve during the second month of the war and I was supposed to be posted in Beirut. I refused. In the end my commander agreed to send me to a base within the 'green line'. There I felt totally isolated. The other reservists were hostile towards me. They were aggressive and cursed me, saying that I should be shot, that I am a traitor, a communist, that they won't speak with me. I was alone. At such moments, you sometimes have the feeling that you want to be with everyone else, to do what they all do, and you are haunted by the thoughts, why am I a so lonely? Why always an outcast?"

Minski: "My commander responded to my refusal to serve with the question: And what about fighters' solidarity? What about your friends? Think of them getting killed in Lebanon. How will you look into their eyes? And believe it or not, at that moment my friends passed us, and when they saw me they waved and told me to hold on!"

"The price is not so heavy. Sorry. There were two of us who went into our commander with refusals. When he said 28 days, the other one gave up. The commander, a representative of "suffering Zionism", told me that I am betraying the goal of both of us. He was wrong. He still serves this cynical regime that is all too pleased with people like him, who suffer and serve. The regime regards the suffering Left in a Machiavellian way. I admit that I refused to follow orders. I broke the law. And I did it after reaching the conclusion that the law doesn't pass through my filter."

Raviv: "There may be some anarchist symptoms to our conception and action. But we rely on the morality of the human conscience. This hundreds-of-years-old morality is now confronted by the law of the state of Israel in 1983."

Minski: "We are not motivated by the will to save our skin or to get away from an uncomfortable service period... Our aim is far more and it justifies breaking the law, and that is maintaining the values of a proper society. It is not that I suddenly decided this summer to break the law. The process developed gradually during recent years and was followed by the deep belief in democracy as the only possible way of life. The criminals in prisons regarded my action as a manly action, as confronting the army. The prison authorities were objective."

How do other people around you, parents, friends, react?

Gavish: "It is not easy to sit in prison, the principle of prison is humiliation. My friends understand what I did. My mother tried to show that she is taking it all right, but I know it hurt her health. At work you meet all kinds. My boss told me demonstrate as much as I want but not at work. An enlightened capitalist..."

Shavit: "When I got out of prison I was received well, on the whole, by people who had participated in the war. I served within the 'green line' with people who were not called to take part in the war. There the reactions were hostile. They drew their 'strength' from the radio: if they heard on the radio that PLO men were killed, they would call over to me 'Here, we are killing your friends!' If our soldiers were killed, they would treat me as if I had killed them with my own hands. The day the PLO left Beirut they called after me, 'Look, your friends are running away.'"

Vega Garcia: "I immigrated to Israel 13 years ago from Chile. I grew up in a Jewish family with revolutionary traditions. I grew up with humanist Marxism. Why do you refuse orders? The fear of dying for a cause I do not believe in. I think I have managed to overcome the fear of death while under fire, but I can't get rid of the fear of losing my life in vain, of giving my life away for someone I regard as dealing with trade of human beings. My friends with whom I have been serving in reserve together for the past 10 years told me, 'What do you care, we shall have our trip into Lebanon, eat cherries; it is not dangerous...' I was the only one in our group to raise the political question. After the fighting I told them, 'That is it, we must go back home at once with all our tools.' A religious settler told me, 'Don't say it loud. We shall all go.'"

How did friends in the army react? Did they regard you as traitors?

Raviv: "In my unit many of the officers opposed the war in various degrees of extremity. Most of the soldiers held the opposite views. Nevertheless the unit functioned well. On one occasion one of the soldiers told our commander that he wants me to be shot with the same bullet with which Professor Leibovitz (perhaps Israel's most vocal religious critic) shall be shot... After the war the unit was dispersed. The commanders were sent all over the army. Only those who supported the war remained. Together with my commander I reached prison. They found ridiculous excuses to put us on trial and to get rid of us."

"We definitely feel that our activity is one of saving souls. I can't understand people like Goni Hamik. They died for something that contradicts their whole world view and their parents say that the minister of defence killed their sons. This is beyond all. We gave a lecture at Mitzpeh Moran in the Galilee. When we got there we saw our material hanging in the dining room and it had been discussed. Someone wrote that the kibbutz welcomes only those who served in the army and it should not accept deserters or traitors. Others supported us. When we were there talking, we noticed a young man who seemed distressed. As time went by, he suddenly stood up with self-confidence and asked us questions and then he said 'You showed me the way. I was distressed for a long time. I have been called for reserve service.' We help people understand that they are not criminals."

Drezin: "We also educate people to be prepared to pay a personal and social price for moral passive resistance to existing norms. Fifteen hundred have already signed, and tomorrow it may be 3000. People have no experience in paying the price. They are afraid of the stigma, of being outcasts, of social pressure."

Peter: "The temptation to gain legitimisation is enormous. We all do it all the time. But believe me, (Labour Party Chairman Shimon) Peres is in a far more dangerous situation. Peace Now follows the rules of the game but it was they who got the blow."

by Nahum Barnea

Koteret Rashit March 2, 1983

He is the son of Shimon Meltzer, a poet with strong roots in Mapai (the Labour Party). We grew up together. Then his father was invited to Haifa. Years later we served together in the same *nahal* (military agriculture unit) group in the Israeli army. Muli Meltzer, now one of the leaders of "There is a Limit", was almost the last person I would have thought would refuse service.

Q: I wasn't too happy with the war in Lebanon from the start. But now, with proper negotiations, and no civilians being killed anymore, what's the use in refusing to serve? Aren't you now fighting the battle of June-August (1982)?

A: "We are also fighting against the coming wars. Our present demand is: bring the soldiers back home. But we know very well that it won't be our pressure that will force Israel out of Lebanon. We know we are no real force. But we are able to state a political moral criteria for behaviour... a democratic army of a civilian state. Begin wrote very clearly that the war in Lebanon was an "optional" war. I think that every thinking person in a democratic state should oppose such wars. It is legitimate to refuse to take part in such wars."

Q: Opposition is one thing, but why is it legitimate to refuse military service?

A: "We are not pacifists. We favour participation in defensive wars. Many people were angry at the government in 1973 for its policies which they thought lead to the war. Nevertheless, the 1973 war was a defence war. Israel was under attack. There was real threat to the safety of at least some of its inhabitants. I think that the opposite is true with the war in Lebanon. The war in Lebanon was supposed to achieve political tendencies, with no relation to the defence of the state... So why take part in such a war?"

Q: I'll tell you why because the government and the Knesset decided to do so democratically.

A: "The question is, where is the border line between the majority forcing its will and the rights of the minority if they give orders to shoot and murder innocent people?"

Q: No such order was given.

A: "Not directly. If you get orders to destroy a whole building filled with civilians, because someone suspects that there are 'terrorists' in

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

the basement... Things were done during this war that can be called war crimes. The meaning of democracy is not to force the minority to accept this."

Q: So you are actually saying: Those who want to lead optional wars should mobilise a permanent army.

A: "No, we say: 'Let's get out of there. We often hear this claim, that we are sending orders to fight for us. A month ago I went to the funeral of two friends of mine who were killed in Lebanon... We can't force people not to go there.'"

Q: You are not refusing Begin but refusing your own friends, you are divorcing them after 10 or 20 years of serving together.

A: "It's definitely not easy. In the army you get a feeling of a mini-nation. That's the reason that many who don't agree with what is going on don't dare make this step. This is the source of power of the army."

Q: And you want to damage it.

A: "True, but there are times when you must choose. There is something false about mutual responsibility, when we are led to the brink of disaster."

Q: If you are directed by the fate of Israel, then all your personal arrangements with your direct commanders, so that you won't be sent into Lebanon, and your letter asking the army to send you elsewhere, don't seem too good.

A: "Every man makes his own decision. He decides to what extent he shall refuse orders. Our people are prepared to be punished. We are not a group of deserters or pacifists."

Q: In fact the prison period is the same as the reserve service period, and is spent under easier conditions than spending it in the Lebanese winter.

A: "People can be brought to court more than once. One man who refused to serve in the territories was tried many times."

Q: I will tell you why I think that one should not refuse service. I fear a repetition of the mistake made by the Palmah (pre-state of Israel Zionist army) commanders. The army can function well without the left and there are those - like General Davidi - who would like

BOOKS BANNED IN THE WEST BANK

Al-Fajr continues the list of books banned in the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities as published for the first time in cumulative form by the Israeli Defence Forces, September 20, 1982, under the title *Decrees, Orders and Stipulations: Order Regarding Hostile Propaganda*.

The order is dated January 18, 1977 and is issued by Yehoshua Bar David, censor, who writes in the introduction: "Based on the authority granted to me in accordance with Article No. 88 (A) from Defence Regulations (State of Emergency) 1945 and Article 8 regarding the prohibition of works of hostile propaganda (Judea and Samaria) No. 101 for the year 1967 and as I believe that the order is necessary for purposes of security and public order, I hereby issue that following order... It is prohibited to import or print or distribute the publications listed below this order. All orders regarding the publications which were issued before the date of this order are repealed. The effective date of this order is January 26, 1976."

Below, the emblems of Cairo and Beirut publishing houses. Both cities remain prominent publishing centres in the Arab world. Books published in these cities and other Arab capitals are banned by the Israeli authorities in the West Bank.



Dar al-Maarif, Cairo



Al-Ahram, Cairo



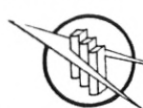
Dar Nahda Misr, Cairo



Dar al-Ilm Lil-Malayin, Beirut



Dar al-Nafa'is, Beirut



Al-Nadi al-Thaqafi al-Arabi, Beirut

Title	Author	Place of Publication	Publisher
Poetry in the Framework of The Revolutionary Age The Double Critic The International Police Christianity Banning Co-mixing The Lebanese War in Tyre Muslim Minorities in the World The Clear Composition Facilitating Composition Children's Literature	Izz Addin Ismail Abdel Halim al-Khateebi Fady Ahmad Mohammad Abu Zahra Baqi Ramadan Mohammad Ghaleb Hasan Sabih Ali Rida Khalil Hindawi Abdel Razik Ja'afar	Beirut Dar al-Qalam Beirut Dar al-Awda Beirut Dar al-Talia Cairo Dar al-Fikr Beirut al-Risala Institute Beirut Literature Bookstore Saudi Arabia Ministry of Education Beirut Dar al-Sharq Beirut Dar al-Sharq Damascus The Union of Arab Authors Baghdad Dar al-Hurrieh Amman The Union of Press Workers	
Ghassan Kanafani Contemporary Poetry in Jordan A Position Regarding the Palestinian Struggle Israel's Sacred Terrorism	Anan al Qasem Ibrahim Khalil 'Egyptian Communist'		
Begin's Claims and the Reply with Documents Jerusalem Cries Our Battle Against the Jews Strugglers in Palestine The Uncivilised Zionist Teachings Zionism and Nazism The Palestinian Cinema	Livia Rokach Kamel Zuhairy	Association of Arab American University Graduates Massachusetts Cairo Dar al-Ma'arif al-Arabi	
Prisoner's Notes Embodiment of Illusion	Ma'amun Abdel Aziz Jarar Sayed Qutub Ali Safi Hussein Bulos Hanna Misaad Munir Ahmad Mahmoud Mustafa Abu Ali Hassan Abu Ghani Asaad Abdel Rahman Gadri Harafi	Kuwait Dar al-Bayan Beirut Dar al-Iman Eastern Information Company Lebanon Dar al-Kitab al-Arabi Beirut Commercial Office Tripoli, Libya Palestine Information	
The West Bank: Social and Economic Structure 1948-1974 Six Years of Open Bridges Policy Secret Movements in Islam Palestinian Agricultural and Industrial Development: 1960-1970 Awmy Abdel Hadi: Special Notes The Bitter Truth The USA Gets Rid of the Jews Hifa and the Nawras Poems of Mahmoud Darwish The Sermons in the Holy Mosque About Religion and Social Life Modern Literature and the Revolution Islam and Racism The Position of Woman in Administration and Heroic Fighting The Road to Revolution Theatrical Works A World Not Our Own Judaism and Jews Literary Criticism in Palestine Dr. Young and Inter- national Opinion The Jews The Complete Works of Abdulla al-Qurashi Arabian History and Geography Civilisation on the Arab World	Jamil Hilal Issa Abdel Hamid Mahmoud Ismail Anan al-Ana'ari Khayneh Qasiya Mohammad Jalal Kishk Zakaria Hashem Zakaria Tawfiq Fayyad Abdulla Abdel Ghani Khayyat Mohammad Darkob Saleh al-Din al-Ayyoubi	PLO Research Centre Palestinian and Zionist Studies Centre PLO Research Centre PLO Research Centre Cairo Rose al-Yusef PLO Research Centre PLO Research Centre Cairo Dar al-Ma'arif Egypt The Arab Egyptian House Beirut Dar al-Nawras Beirut Dar al-Nawras	
The Great Arabian State World Zionism and the Reply to Contemporary Zionist Thought This is Why I Hate Israel New Dimensions in Modern Literature With Christ in the Four Gospels Contemporary Arab Literature in Palestine: 1960-1960 Modern Arab Literature Secrets of Israel and its Realities The Zionist Octopus World Zionism and the Battle of Arab Destiny Analysis of Advertisement in Theory and Practice Critical Studies in Arabic Literature The Sons of Israel in the Scale of the Holy Quran The Secret Files of the October War Modern Arab Literature Jewish Society Arab Society	Mohammad Taher Watar Muin Beseio Ghassan Kanafani Ali Abdel Wahed Wafi Hashem Yaghy Jan Nano Zaki Shnuda Abdulla al-Quarashi Amin Madani Mohammad Kamil Mohammad Diab Amin Sami al-Ghamrawi Fadel Tamer Fathi Othman Kamil al-Sawafiri Abdel Kader al-Qut Omar Abu al-Naser Alfred Liliental Jamal al-Din al-Ramadi Mukhtar al-Tuhami Anas Daoud Saleh Tu'eimeh Mohammad Jaber Yusef Izz al-Din Zaki Shnuda Ali Abdul Wahed Wafi	Beirut al-Risala Institute Beirut Dar al-Awda Beirut Dar al-Awda Beirut Institute of Arab Research Fujala Ghasib Bookstore Egypt Albrite Institute Beirut Arab Information Cairo Egyptian Awakening Bookstore Beirut Dar al-Awda Egypt The General Egyptian Council Cairo Arab Research and Studies Institute Cairo Dar al-Ma'arif Baghdad Dar al-Hurrieh Beirut Dar al-Nahda Baghdad Dar al-Hurrieh Egypt Dar al-Qawmiah Cairo Dar al-Ma'arif al-Munera Yout Bookstore Beirut Omar Abu al-Nasser Beirut Dar al-Ilm Lil-Malayin al-Fajjala Arab Awakening Bookstore Cairo Dar al-Ma'arif Cairo Ain Shams Bookstore Beirut Dar al-Jeel Cairo al-Shaab Cairo The General Egyptian Council Cairo al-Khanjy Bookstore al-Fajjala Egyptian Awakening Bookstore Beirut Dar al-Nawras Cairo Dar al-Khatib al-Arabi	



by Subhi Hamdan

Dedicated to the Palestinian martyr
Al-Haj Yusuf Al-Aidi

He opened the door of his car, sank into the driving seat, started up the engine. The garage door opened. He reached to turn on the radio a cacophony of song blared out. Between the din of the tune and the two roses on the cheeks of his daughter who was holding open the garage door, his wife's voice was drowned. He reached out to change the station from one song to another, to trivial advertising, to yet another song, blaring, tense blaring. He felt it carry him to some region, some time. He tried to remember and his heart raced. "I will bring my soul to rest." He repeated the beginning and end of the verse, remembered the poet Abd al Rahim Mahmoud, the martyr of the tree. He felt suffocated and opened the window wide. Cold rushed in, drops of rain landed on his head and his glasses got wet as he turned off down a side-street. Brakes. He leaned out, grabbed a newspaper, paid reversed, wiped his glasses with his handkerchief, turned on the wipers.

"Tic... tac... Here is the first news of the day."

"Celebrations for the establishment of five new settlements in the West Bank."

"The Labour Party backs the Sadat plan to enforce autonomy in the Gaza Strip first."

"The High Court will reconsider the case of the three deportees tomorrow."

He turned the dial. The tense unharmonious song invaded his consciousness. He pulled up at a restaurant, got out, went in, unfolded the newspaper: United Military Command for the Steadfastness Front States

"Yes sir?"

"A plate of fuul, a piece of onion and some pickles."

Carter opposes any European initiative to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation

The sound of a mawal drifted over from a tape recorder in the corner.

"The strike of the daggers, and

not the rule of the despised."

The mawal opened up a torrent of other mawals in his head and blended into the tense unmusical tune.

"Here you are, sir."

He ate, smoked a cigarette, turned the pages.

Israeli affairs
Davar

"The continuation of the Sadat regime is a guarantee of Israel's national interest, but one must be prepared for the possibility of his downfall."

The mawal blended further into the cacophony. He recalled what had happened between January 18 and 19, 1977. He thought about the agency reports about the renewed demonstrations against the Sadat regime in the universities. He remembered the demonstrations of '55 and how he had carried the tense discordant song of rejection in his heart, comrade Husni Ballal leading the march, shouting against settlement in Sinai and against plans for the elimination of his voice which roared like a raging sea and thundered like a defiant flash of lightning.

In those days poetry had a different flavour, then it flowed like a torrential waterfall, the heart pulsed poetry.

So why has the rhyme run away from you?

"The bill, sir."

He discovered he was halfway between the restaurant and his car. He took some money from his pocket. "Thank you."

He got into the car and started the engine. The car moved like an arrow. He looked at the folded newspaper, concealing its secrets sadly, similar to the sadness of those cats who lose their kittens forever. An image of a bewildered young man shaking like a bird, consumed by longing, fear and rosy wishes. His hand unconsciously examined the poems of the young man in his pocket. He had met him recently by accident.

He arrived at work, at the garage said hello to the guard and entered his office. The guard poured into his ear this sentence: "A summons was sent to you, sir," and gave him a small piece of paper. Li his mind flashed the image of the young man, his neighbour. He was not more than 16 and they came to arrest him at midnight. Soldiers, military

vehicles, shouts, punches, cries, kicks and drops of blood on the doorstep. His hand shook and he read the poems, line after line, and thought about their meaning.

"A splendid young man, possessing high energy, but lacking experience," he thought.

It is midday. Time to leave, only half an hour and he will meet the poet chap. He slowed down, lit a cigarette and the Gaza streets seemed empty and tired. He spat into the street, his car ran into a speed bump, he damned the road. A surprising question sprang into his mind like a stray bullet.

"Since when did poetry start flowing in your unfertile imagination?"

Another speed bump; he spat again, his arms shook on the steering wheel. An explosion paralysed him for a moment, a clamour erupted, the people flee like birds after an earthquake. The sound of bullets reached him. He kept driving. The soldiers stopped him, pulled him by the hair.

"What have I done?"
"Nothing! Terrorist. Son of a ..."
"What did you say?"
"Shut up!"
"Wha...wha..."
"Shut up!"

The kicks and the butts of rifles silenced him, a sharp instrument hit his forehead and the earth disappeared from his vision. A glowing political poem in his pocket. He remembered the summons, and the image of the interrogator with his foxy smile flashed in his head. He remembered his questions sounding horrible as death.

"We know everything about you."
"Yes."
"We know that you are a great poet."

"So what?"
"Why don't you write a poem about peace?"
"What peace do you talk about?"
"The peace between Israel and Egypt."
"You mean the peace between you and the traitorous, collaborationist regime."

A slap, blood spurts...a punch in the chest.

"Go! All of you are bad people, but we'll teach you." Another summons. Another slap and blood spurts. He touched his head, lit a cigarette; the night was fleeing, carrying its great

sadness and interests, the firm steps of the dawn came. He picked up his pen and before starting to write, his eyes caught a collection of poetry written by Amal Danqal. He got up, his head as heavy as a sack full of lead.

He opened his eyes, a group of young men lined against the wall...the rifles at their backs. The soldier's hand on the ass of one of them. Sparks of anger flow from the eyes of another man, a third one is raging like a storm. The rifle was thrown into the air. His hand, like two hooks, caught the neck of one soldier. He turned his face, glancing at the paralysing rifles. The rifles woke up and opened fire, pouring their bullets into the backs of the young men, he noticed them slowly falling to the ground, embracing the asphalt of the road...The melody of sadness filled his limbs, emanating in them the chills of coldness. He closed his eyes and a black distress in his chest broke into weeping.

He opened his eyes, raised his head. A sharp pain crashing his head. A heavy load forcing him down. He tried in vain to stand up. His wife rushed to help him and she asked,

"How are you?"

"OK."

"Are you dreaming?"

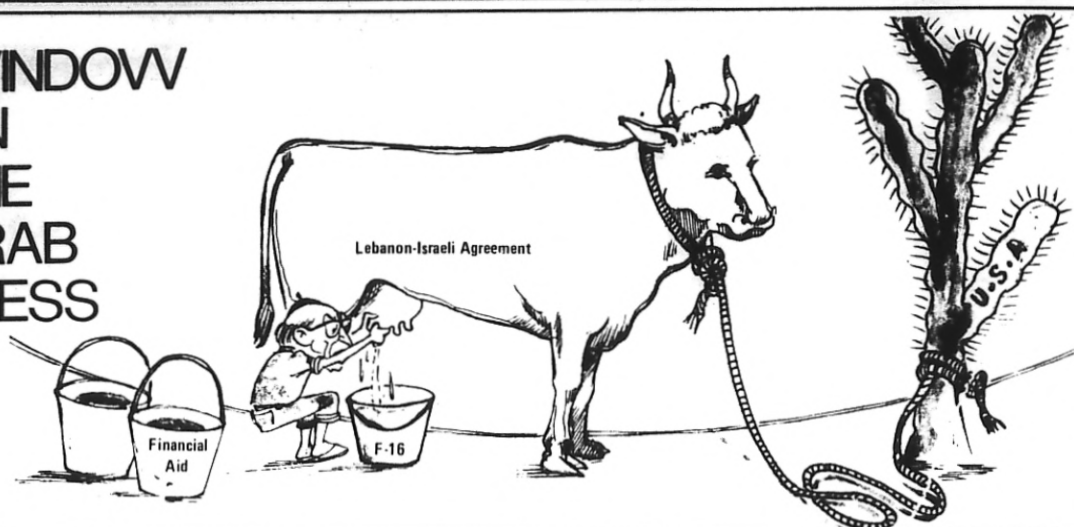
"Perhaps!"

He touched his bandaged head which looked like a Turkish cap. He smiled and looked at his wife, and smiled again in anguish. He read fear in her eyes. She took him to his library. He picked up the collection of Amal Danqal, the Egyptian poet, and started reading, one poem after another.

"He, who guards the land, is the lord of soldiers
Oh who will raise his head tomorrow?
But those who bent their heads when the bullets whizz
Oh who will deliver a speech in the yard of the martyrs?
but only the cowards?
Who will silence the widows?
but those who inherit the treasury of the towns?

Many ideas hovered in his tired chest, the cocks aroused him preaching the approach of a new day, he starts writing, writing, writing.

WINDOW ON THE ARAB PRESS



Palestinian newspapers published in the occupied territories covered a number of subjects of local and international importance.

The continued attempts to implement the US-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese treaty coupled with the Israeli and Syrian military build-up in the Beqa'a Valley led this week's stories.

Other stories which received interest were the daily attacks on the Israeli military vehicles in South Lebanon, which have resulted in the killing and injuring of tens of Israeli soldiers.

Al Fajr daily gave its top spot on June 1 to the escalation of events at the Islamic University in Gaza, where students and teachers have been striking for two weeks demanding the university administration recognise the legitimacy of the elected employees union.

Testing Arab Dedication

The imperialist aggression, the clouds of which crowd over the Beqa'a these days, reached a stage of attempting to put an end to the strategic fate of this area and to the historical confrontation with the Arab independence movement.

No one can close his eyes while claiming responsibility for this fact, and for the consequences and the dangers of the Shultz agreement and what follows it, that is, imposing imperialist hegemony over the area.

Nobody can underestimate, while claiming responsibility and consideration for the national interest, the military warning which aims to let the Shultz agreement pass.

From this point, this specific time asks all those who are against the imperialist aggression to be done with "small policies" and narrow maneuvers, to reach the level of the strategic demands in order to confront waiting challenges.

This requires that all the differences be put aside for the sake of unity, and for the sake of consolidating all the powers which are the targets of the imperialist aggression, which means to assert and to confront it.

This is the time to test "dedication" on the nation's behalf, Arab solidarity and national responsibility. Without this, all talk will be an escape, dust in the eyes.

AL TALIA
May 26

19 Years

Today is the 19th anniversary of the birth of the PLO.

For 19 years, the PLO has waged incessant battle against plotters and conspirators.

For 19 years, the PLO has spearheaded the dream of the Palestinian people.

For 19 years, surrounded by mine fields, beset by incessant plots and ambushes, constantly assailed by ruthless adversaries bent on the liquidation of the Palestine cause, the PLO has led the crusade for a Palestinian homeland.

It has stood firm and unrelenting, carrying the immortal flame of nationalism ever aloft, despite the ceaseless buffeting it has been subjected to.

It has brought to the attention of the world the justice of its cause, and has made it listen, and listen well: "There will be no peace in any part of this world without the full realization of all the lawful rights of the Palestinian people and its aspirations." And it has elicited from the world community a favorable response and a profound sympathy.

The PLO has won recognition for itself among international circles, as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. More nations recognise the PLO now than recognise the state of Israel.

In saluting the PLO on this glorious day, we are confident that we shall all stand as one nation manning the barricades against all challenges and conspir-

acies - our march will not be halted, our progress will not be stopped, until we have set up our own independent Palestinian state on our own national land.

AL FAJR
May 27

Those Who Played With Fire Got Burned!

The news agencies reported yesterday and the day before yesterday that tension is increasing and the situation could explode at any time if either the Israeli or Syrian forces make a move in the wrong direction. The news agencies also reported that Israel is increasing its military forces in the Beqa'a by more than 30,000 soldiers and 100 spare tanks.

For more than a week, US and Israeli leadership have been broadcasting daily "estimates" that "Syria is ready for a military attack" whereas "Israel has no intentions of war." There are a number of clues which lead us to believe that Israel and the US agree politically and militarily when these two topics concern this region: For Israel's agreement with Lebanese authorities to be put into action, for Lebanon to be turned into a military base for the US, for Israel to conduct terroristic actions against Syria and all Arab independence movements, and for Israel to increase its role as an agent for imperialist gain in the area.

We have no doubt that the policies (which cannot be improved) which the White House works by are policies which promote "small wars", "specific wars", which encourage Israeli leaders

to increase their barbaric actions in the Arab region. The Syrian stand concerning the Shultz-Begin-Gemayel agreement, the return of close Syrian-Palestinian relations, and the deepening of Syrian-Soviet military and political relations all make Syria the target for unfavourable US-Israeli reactions. The imperialist barbarians aren't alone in the game.

By the side of Syria stands the Soviet Union, Socialist satellites and all humanitarians in general. It would be beneficial for Israel to what the Soviet Union repeatedly said: that whosoever attacks Syria will find in his path the Soviet Union also, because of the alliance between Syria and the Soviet Union. The Israeli Communist Party is pushing and encouraging peace in the region as well as all over the world. They have warned the Israeli leaders more than once against invading Syria, hoping to save the blood of the Arab and Jewish people.

The waging of this "new war" will not get the Israeli government out of the mud it is already in - it will make them go down even further and threaten the lives of the people in the region.

We call on all the conscious people in Israel to prevent Begin's government from starting a new war. The actual danger needs to be uprooted, that is, the total and complete withdrawal from Lebanon, and a true peace between Israel and the Palestinians which will begin by the withdrawal from all occupied territories. This is the only way to peace and the prevention of bloodshed.

AL ITTIHAD
May 27

No Room For Division

Meanwhile, the situation in Lebanon is about to either explode or at least freeze for an unknown period. The split which has occurred within the PLO is still there, a negative event not only in the geographical framework of the Beqa'a, but in every area of Palestinian life.

Those who are not Arabs were expecting a crack such as this to happen for some time, especially after the war in Lebanon. Yet the way they broke ranks and disobeyed and showed disrespect for the leadership is an action unacceptable from that party. It is going to cause many problems for national unity, something which the Palestinians didn't need in the past but certainly need at present in this sensitive situation.

If such an action took place in any other country it would be considered undemocratic, and it is clear that the split in the Palestinian unity is such considering the fact that the PLO's problem did not occur in its homeland. Nobody has the right to deepen the dispute between the Palestinian people or to rub salt in their wounds.

It is known that throughout history our people have remained loyal to Arabism and to our Arab brothers, despite the fact that we have been stabbed in the back many times. Our Arab brothers must understand that the decision of the fate and future of the Palestinians must be an independent Palestinian decision that will need their backing and support, not a dagger in our hearts.

AL QUDS
May 29



Shmidt Girls School, Graduation Day, 1983/SF

Waqf-Financed Schools Celebrate Jordan Holidays

The Islamic waqf-financed schools in the West Bank and Jerusalem closed their doors, May 25, to mark Jordanian Independence Day and Jordanian Army Day for the first time since 1967. The day was added to a list of Jordanian feasts already celebrated in waqf schools.

On May 22, the students of the waqf schools in Jerusalem and the West Bank were given a compulsory day off for the Revolution Day when Sharif of Mecca Hussein Ben Ali, great-grandfather of King Hussein of Jordan, revolted against the Turks in 1916.

Abd al-Muhsen Jaber, the headmaster of Aytam School in the old city of Jerusalem told *Al-Fajr* that more than 30 waqf-financed schools in Jerusalem "celebrate these occasions like the schools in Jordan."

A woman teacher in al-Fatat al-Lajia School in Jeru-

salem Su'ad Abu Mayaleh, who served five years in Israeli jails, told *Al-Fajr* that Jordan, "wants to solidify its existence in the West Bank and gain the support of its institutions in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Jordan wants to maintain so-called political unity between the two banks."

A student complained to *Al-Fajr* about the excess school days lost, "for no real reason."

Since 1967 the waqf, an Islamic charitable foundation which runs projects and the religious court system, has marked Jordanian national days: Revolution Day (May 22), Coronation Day (July 11) and the King's official birthday (May 2).

The Jordanian Ministry of Education in Amman appoints the waqf employees in coordination with the waqf administration in Jerusalem. Amman pays their salaries.

Neturei Karta Leader Charged With "Defamation"

The Jerusalem magistrate court postponed, May 23, a hearing on charges of defamation against Neturei Karta leader, Rabbi Moshe Hirsch. The government prosecutor is charging the anti-Zionist leader with "defaming the honor of the Israeli flag."

The charges arose after an article Rabbi Hirsch wrote in the Jerusalem weekly *Kol Ha'ir* in May 1981. In his weekly column on Israel's independence day Hirsch called Israel's flag "a rag." Hirsch used the Hebrew and the Yiddish term "shmatta" to describe it.

The magistrate court, headed by Judge Miriam Naor, postponed the case until December 12 after the Orthodox Jewish rabbi pleaded not guilty. Rabbi Hirsch, whose beliefs do not permit men to address women in public, countered the judicial appointment by hiring a female lawyer, Hanna Chovar, to represent him.

Talking to *Al-Fajr* after the postponement, Hirsch described the government's action as "an attempt to salvage the honor of their symbol which remained after they buried the honor of their nation."

Hirsch said that the prosecutor had "uncovered antiquities and removed the rust from an ancient file" when he decided to carry out litigation two and a half years after the appearance of his article. He noted the government's need for a "scapegoat" after their many failures.

Hirsch denied the charges, but told *Al-Fajr* that he "wished that they would have been true."

If convicted of "defaming the honor of the national flag", Hirsch could be sentenced to up to one year in prison and fined IL100 (IS10). The fine has not been changed since 1949, when this particular law was passed.

The Neturei Karta is a Jewish Orthodox movement staunchly opposed to Zionism. They refuse to recognise or deal with the Israeli government, whom they call "sacreligious."

Arrest For Resisting Induction

The son of a prominent member and spokesman of Neturei Karta, a Jewish anti-Zionist movement, was arrested, May 28, for refusing to be inducted into the Israeli army. Yisrael Hirsch, 25, son of Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, was at his home after midnight when eight Israeli plain clothes policemen broke in and arrested him. Moshe Hirsch told *Al-Fajr* that the eight "hooligan-type characters" dragged his son away amidst the screams of his wife and cries of his children. Hirsch told *Al-Fajr* that the men, who alleged to be policemen, did not identify themselves or show any court or legal order.

When Rabbi Hirsch brought his son's hat and jacket and religious articles, the police officer in charge of the arrest admitted to him that the police

proceeded without a warrant so that they would not be showered by bottles thrown by Orthodox Jews in the ultra-religious Mea Shearim quarter.

Scores from among the movement's followers are being constantly harassed by Israeli authorities, Hirsch alleges. Yisrael is a full-time student of religion. His father told *Al-Fajr*, "In all civilised countries of the world he would be exempt from army services except in the Zionist state which does not recognise the Jewish religion and uses all means to advance their unholy aims."

In Israel, Zionist-affiliated religious students get army exemptions, Neturei Karta does not apply for such exemptions as part of their boycott of the state.

ANERA

ANERA is a non-profit, charitable organisation assisting Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and in the refugee camps. In the belief that its humanitarian work will contribute to peace in the region, ANERA emphasises lasting projects in health, education and community development.

Tax-deductible contributions to ANERA or requests for information may be sent to:

1522 K Street, NW, 1202, Washington, DC 20005

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Ansar

6. The appellants maintain that they should be classified as prisoners of war. But the representative of the state did not respond to this argument. The Hague 1907 and the Third Geneva Treaty of 1949 deal with this issue. The fifth article of the Third Geneva Treaty states that when there is a doubt, the prisoner will receive the status of prisoner of war until his status can be decided by an authorised body;

7. The judicial practice of "act of state" as used by Britain has never been practiced in the Israeli judicial system;

8. The 113 Articles of the Fourth Geneva Treaty state explicitly: that the prisoners have the right to consult with their lawyers;

9. It is true that Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Treaty does not mention the lawyers' role. But effective implementation of this article necessitates the assistance of lawyers well-versed in Israeli law and international law for the clients to be represented in the Appeals Committees, as has been the practice in the occupied territories since 1967;

10. The right to representation by a lawyer extends beyond territorial sovereignty and should include practical

sovereignty such as in occupied territories, according to the arguments presented by lawyer Feldman, which included judicial documentation;

The lawyers quoted documents saying that the state has no authority to limit or classify lawyers who can represent clients. The state can impose such classification only by order or special legislation. It is important to add here that the state was very late in implementing special legislation concerning the Lebanese prisoners. In the emergency regulations, no lawyers were classified or limited in their representation of prisoners. And now, all of a sudden, they are trying to do it outside of legal procedures. Thus, many lawyers, Arabs among them, will not be able to represent the appellants. At present, only one lawyer (Feldman) will be able to do so.

The lawyers claimed that the prisoners in al-Ansar are given no basic human rights. Referring to them as "detained" implies that they should not enjoy the provisions of the Universal of the United Nations of 1948. This declaration talks about the minimum norms relating to human beings as equal before the law.

The case of Ta'amari is a classic

example of a man who should be given prisoner of war status. The appellants fall between two stools. On the one hand, according to the state argument, they are not prisoners of war. On the other hand, they are not treated in accordance with Article 78 of the Geneva Treaty. According to the state's own argument, the prisoners should thus enjoy an open imprisonment, with family visits, visits to their homes, semi-autonomy, and their special needs should be taken into consideration. The prisoners in fact do not enjoy any of these advantages.

To conclude the argument, the lawyers quoted from the introduction to the Universal Declaration of the United Nations of 1948 as follows: It is a vital necessity that human rights should be protected by the power of the law, so that no man, as a last hope, will find himself forced to rebel against repression and tyranny. The situation in al-Ansar is exactly as described in this declaration and that is why we ask help from the court.

During the discussions, representatives of the Red Cross, lawyers, observers from France, the United States and the father of the Hushi brothers were present in the chamber.

The judges decided to give the verdict after studying the arguments of the two sides:

It was clear that the representative of the state has an evasive attitude; and he praised the legal system in the occupied territories implying that the inhabitants of Lebanon do not yet enjoy the benefits of Israeli civilisation (God forbid!) like the inhabitants of the occupied territories of 1967.

The story of the old father whose two sons (the Hushi brothers) were held in al-Ansar, whose two sons the Israeli computer did not find, demonstrates the human tragedy of these people, as told by a young officer, who is also a lawyer. When I asked him what could be done and what happened to the two brothers who were seen by their families being arrested by the Israeli army, and wondered whether it was possible to see if they are with the Haddad people, the young lawyer told me: "There are a few possibilities. I don't think that they are held by forces supported by us. Maybe (he winked with humour) they succeeded in escaping and found shelter in Sabra and Shatila." (Translation: *Al-Fajr*, al-Arabi 26.5.83)

MINE UNDER TANK

JERUSALEM -- A land mine exploded under an Israeli tank, southeast of Beirut. The tank suffered extensive damage but none of its crew suffered any injuries.

Security forces believe the mine was planted during the night.

LAND FORGERY

Arab land dealers have been forging ownership documents to enable Israelis to lay their hands on land owned by the villagers of Azoun near the town of Qalqilya, in the West Bank.

The villagers have lodged a complaint with the police. They note that the land dealers had been convicted previously by the court for employing the same procedure to usurp land.

SCHOOLS BREATHE

HEBRON -- The 'civil administration' has decided to reopen two more schools in Sa'ir near Hebron. The schools, a secondary boys' school and a preparatory girls' school, were ordered closed two weeks ago.

ATTACKS ON ISRAELIS

JERUSALEM -- An Israeli defence forces outpost in eastern Lebanon came under bazooka and machine-gun fire, in the third such attack against the invading Israelis in less than two days. There were no casualties reported among the Israelis.

Earlier, one Israeli soldier was wounded when an explosive device, planted by the road leading to the banks of the Zahrani River, was activated by remote control as the vehicle he was travelling in passed over the spot.

SETTLERS TAKEN CARE OF

JERUSALEM -- The Israeli defence forces have begun providing Jewish settlers in the West Bank with all necessary medical care, in the wake of the Israeli doctors' strike. This action comes in response to a request by Science Minister Yuval Na'aman, whose aid the settlers had sought.

NO ONE HEARS HEBRON

HEBRON -- Hebronites complained recently against Israel's notorious bureaucratic procrastination, with phones out of work for days, and no repair men available to rectify the faults.

They are suffering severe hardships as a result of the communications ministry's lack of response to their requests.

POLYTECHNIC BACK

HEBRON -- Studies at the Hebron Polytechnic resumed with the administration pledging to do its utmost to make up for time lost due to the institute's two-month closure, by order of the 'civil administration'.

MOSCOBIYYA
'INHUMANE'

JERUSALEM -- The president of the Israeli Bar Association has called for the immediate closure of the Jerusalem Detention Centre, in the Russian compound.

Professor David Lebay has urged the Israeli government to build a new, more humane detention centre.

He notes that the state's right to rob a human being of his freedom does not empower it to rob him of his dignity as well, and to keep him under inhumane conditions.

BOOKSHOP NOT LIKED

GAZA -- The owner of a Gaza bookshop was fined IS 20,000 or two months in prison for publishing and distributing political literature.

The man, Ali Safadi, had his bookshop ordered sealed for six months, earlier this year, by the military authorities.

VAT WAR

RAMALLAH -- Ramallah lawyers and dentists have joined ranks with the city's shop owners and artisans in waging war against soaring taxation.

The lawyers and dentists, some of whom have a majority of Israeli clients, complain that value-added tax (VAT) is jeopardising their livelihood.

Shop owners and artisans claim that the military-run municipality is imposing unbearable tax burdens on them when they apply for renewal of their licenses, as well.

GRADUATES RISING

JERUSALEM -- The number of Arab university graduates in Israel showed an annual increase of eight percent over the past six years, the Central Bureau of Statistics reports.

A study conducted by the bureau also revealed an increase of 23 percent in 1981 in the number of Arab women students, compared with 15 percent six years ago.

The study shows that Arab students are more likely to take up science courses than arts and humanities.

SEMINAR ON BRIDGE POLICY

BIR ZEIT -- The recent Jordanian measures to restrict the movement of Palestinian nationals across the bridges linking the West Bank to Jordan came under heavy fire here at a seminar pondering the implications of these measures. The moves were seen as a direct consequence of the failure of Jordanian-Palestinian talks held recently, and a form of pressure on Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank to link their destiny with Jordan.

WEEKLY REVIEW



Class of '83 graduation at St. George's school in Jerusalem early this week. /SF

MEDICAL AID FOR REFUGEES

GAZA -- Several needy families residing at the Naseirat Palestinian Refugee Camp in Gaza have been issued health insurance policies enabling them to receive free medical attention.

The scheme was promulgated by the Youth Committee for Social Work in cooperation with the Arab Medical Society in Gaza.

A SURPRISE WAR STILL?

In a polished example of Israel's notorious "double-speak," it announces it has no desire to provoke a confrontation with Syria, and at the same time makes it quite clear that it will not countenance a war of attrition with its antagonist.

These pronouncements come against a background of increased troop concentrations by both sides in the Lebanese Beqa'a, a prelude, perhaps, to the inevitable clash.

The success of any military adventure is the quality of the element of surprise. Of course, with both sides watching each other like hawks, this element is lacking in the present situation, speaking from the "traditional" point of view. Yet in the technological age in which we live, the element of surprise has been sublimated from the "traditional" to the devastatingly unexpected. There is no doubt, then, that one of the two sides does indeed possess the element of surprise in its technological armory.

LEBANESE EXILE

WASHINGTON The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that increased pressures against Palestinians living in Lebanon is aimed at making them flee from their homes. It also reported that Palestinians are being constantly harassed, detained and arrested.

ON HADDAD'S TRACKS

Fire from automatic weapons was fired at Saad Haddad's militias in the Nabatiya area in South Lebanon. Israeli news reports said that Haddad's forces

have been facing an increase in clashes and danger ever since the Israeli-Lebanese agreement was signed.

May 27, 1983

CELL CAUGHT

JERUSALEM -- Israeli security forces have rounded up members of a Palestinian cell calling itself "The National Front - Arrabeh" (after a West Bank village), which allegedly planned to poison water reservoirs of Jewish settlements in the Galilee. Police said the cell had already engaged in retaliatory operations against the Israeli army blitz in Lebanon.

The military court overruled a prosecution request not to reveal any details of the case. The men have been charged with intent to carry out criminal acts, sabotage operations and subversive activities against the state of Israel.

PLO'S BIRTHDAY

JERUSALEM Today marks the 19th anniversary of the birth of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The PLO came into being following a decision of the Palestine National Council at a meeting on May 28, 1964. The meeting also ratified the Palestinian National Covenant (Constitution).

ALL IN THE FAMILY

JERUSALEM The Israeli government has warned Jewish investors against purchasing land in the West Bank from private concerns. This involves only those companies which were not legally registered and had no legal standing. These usually fleeced investors by selling them land they did not own or had not yet registered properly. Purchasers often have no notion of which piece of land they own, and where.

Official sources say the conned purchasers may be able to cancel their sales contracts in some cases if fraud is proved.

DROWNING

HEBRON -- Two Hebron University students drowned in the sea

near Haifa during a school outing.

The students, both 19, were in difficulties minutes after entering the water. Attempts to rescue them failed. Only one body has been recovered despite a 12-hour search.

May 28, 1983

ANOTHER BOY DROWNS

The drowned body of Abd al-Fatah Joulani was found and taken out of the sea, near Tel Aviv. He disappeared last Thursday. He is from Jerusalem and was a student at Hebron University.

SAM IN BEQA'A

DAMASCUS The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, reported that Syria has moved SAM-6 missiles into the Beqa'a. It also reported that Syrian forces are ready to face the Israeli aggressors.

UNKNOWN ASSAILANTS

NABLUS Unidentified persons were reported to have disturbed the residents of the Masakin neighbourhood trying to destroy doors and windows. The police were called and "investigations are taking place."

NABLUS BLAZE

NABLUS A fire erupted in the vegetable market at about 10:00 pm. Wooden boxes caught fire and the fire spread to the nearby electricity pylons. The municipal fire engine arrived just in time to stop the fire from spreading to neighbouring areas.

May 29, 1983

PRISONERS

JERUSALEM Moshe Latif, former head of human resources of the Israeli armed forces, in an interview broadcast on Israel Radio, said Israel was ready to exchange 600 Arab prisoners for every single Israeli held by the PLO.

He revealed that no Red Cross representative has seen the Israeli prisoners held by Fatah (the PLO's military army) since March 15.

DANGEROUS GAME

JERUSALEM Israeli police sources believe the recent assassination of the mukhtar of Farkha village near Tulkarm was politically motivated. The murder follows registration of a land transaction in the region in which the mukhtar played an important part.

Two of the three men accused of having a hand in the crime have now been released.

TAX CONCESSIONS

NABLUS The Nabulus chamber of commerce elicited several concessions from the taxation office, following a series of meetings with taxation officials and Israeli government representatives.

According to the new agreement, the tax scale and the extent of tax exemptions will be improved to make them more equitable and practical. Cases of businesses already taxed previously will not be reopened except when there is suspicion of substantial legal wrong doing.

Advance payments for the current tax year shall not exceed 75 percent of the tax assessment figures for 1981-82. The tax office also pledged to look into appeals against excessive assessments.

ISRAELI COALITION

JERUSALEM The leader of Israel's leftist "Sheli" party has called for the creation of a new leftist political party that would take in primarily dissident labour party members, leaders of protest groups and citizens' rights movements, but exclude Peace Now.

Ran Cohen urged formation of the new faction during a conference launching Sheli's operations program for 1983.

TRAVEL RESTRICTED

JERUSALEM Travelers from the West Bank crossing the two bridges into Jordan are now being issued special permits limiting their stay to 30 days.

The permits are issued on a one-time basis, and may be renewed only in case of emergencies or travel abroad.

CALENDAR BANNED

NABLUS The secretary of a union in Nabulus has been fined IS10,000 for possession of a calendar depicting the two massacres at the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, in Beirut. The calendar was issued by the union for the use of its members.

May 30, 1983

STEADFAST MONEY

The joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for Palestinian solidarity ended deliberations in Amman after taking a number of decisions meant to enhance Palestinian resistance within the occupied territories.

Among the major items on the agenda was a reassessment of the steadfast fund. The committee decided to urge Arab nations that have not yet paid their contributions into the fund to do so; similarly, it has decided to approach Arab and international organisations with a request for financial support in order to diversify funding sources.

The scope of the fund's participation and backing will be enlarged to include a wider spectrum of Palestinian activities sporting, social and cultural as well as benevolent organisations.

ARENS MOVES EAST

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who has a permanent office in Tel Aviv, will now also have a headquarters in Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem where the Israeli government has built a huge complex of offices, including one for the prime minister.

ONE FEDERATION

RAMALLAH Palestinian Arab union leaders have intensified their call for a streamlined central labour federation. The committee to coordinate labour unions in the West Bank is urging all Palestinian unions to band together in a labour federation that would ensure proportional representation.

SUMMER VISITS

JERICHO Visitors from many parts of the Arab world will cross the two bridges linking Jordan with the West Bank, as the summer visitors' scheme for this year begins. Visitors will be allowed to stay in Gaza and the West Bank for three months only. The hard currency they bring plays a significant part in easing Israel's balance of payment deficit.

NEW PAYMASTER

NABLUS Retired veterans of the Arab legion (as the army of Jordan was labeled until quite recently) currently residing in Tulkarm, near Nabulus, will now have to apply to the office of the 'civil administration' for their monthly pension.

This follows a decision by the Israeli government whereby the pension funds brought in from Jordan for disbursement here must be handed over to the 'civil administration'.

IMPORTS DEARER

JERUSALEM The Israeli government is expected to announce a series of measures aimed at curbing the flood of imports into the country.

KING'S ARMY

AMMAN Jordan's National Consultative Council has ratified a bill calling for the creation of a people's army to support the regular army and help defend the country.

The people's army will come under the supervision of the armed forces. All males between the ages of 16-55 and females between the ages of 16-45 are eligible for enlistment.

May 31 1983

STOP AND GO

GAZA The Israeli military authorities have lifted the travel restrictions imposed on Gazans.

However, Gazans aged 26 or younger will still have to procure special permits from the military, as has been the practice before.

Restrictions on travel to Jordan imposed on residents of Nabulus and Jenin, in force for 3 weeks, are also expected to be cancelled within the next few days.

SHARON THAWS

JERUSALEM Former Israeli defence minister Ariel Sharon has urged the Israeli government to withdraw its troops promptly from the Shouf mountains in Lebanon, in the wake of Lebanese and American opposition to the presence of Israeli soldiers there.

Sharon also said an immediate withdrawal will greatly reduce Israeli defence force casualties. He claimed he had always intended to withdraw IDF troops from the Shouf, but had been waiting for the snows to thaw.

He urged the Lebanese army and the U.N. multinational forces to increase the deployment of their men in the Shouf region.

NURSERIES

JERUSALEM Two Arab members of the Israeli Knesset have come out strongly against Israel's education policy on Arab children's nurseries.

The MKs charged that the level of such pre-school institutions is deplorable, and demand their closure.

LIBRARY RAID

JERUSALEM A Jerusalem school teacher, Kan'an Nimr, has been fined IS 15,000 and given a three-year suspended sentence on charges of being in possession of banned books in his private library in Tulkarm.

INCREASE

JERUSALEM Measured against the US dollar, the Israeli shekel registered a devaluation of 6.2 percent in May, compared with the rate of 5 percent envisaged by the finance ministry.

The ministry continued to pump in millions of shekels into the Tel Aviv stock exchange in a bid to bolster share prices.

HIGH BOUNCE

JERUSALEM Israeli Justice Minister Moshe Nissim signed a decree imposing a fine of IS 200,000 (about US\$450.00) plus a one-year prison sentence on anyone signing a check with insufficient funds.

This is an almost 100 percent hike in the extent of the previous fine.

Traffic fines have been lifted to a top 10,500 Israeli shekels (about US\$230.00) in case of a second offence.

PROTEST MOVEMENTS

It is becoming old hat now.

The incidence of newly-formed Israeli political parties opposing the war in Lebanon and demanding that Israel withdraw its forces from that country is growing.

"Soldiers Against Silence" is being joined by "Women Against Silence" - but the Israeli government seems to be blissfully unaware of the sprouting movements despite the admission of senior Israeli officials that Israel has failed to attain any political gains following its adventure in Lebanon.

ISRAEL BARED

All Israel's efforts at overturning the balance of power in the Middle East are doomed to failure.

Israel has waged several wars against the Arabs, in cahoots with the White House, but it has always failed to achieve its objectives.

This is something the Soviet Union wants to impress upon the rulers of Israel - "Don't fool with the balance of power" since this is in the best interests of all the nations in the region.

It has been an elaborately planned conspiracy by Israel working in the service of imperialist powers. The cat is out of the bag; no one can be hoodwinked anymore, for Israel stands exposed for what it is.

LIVE FIRE

NAZARETH Jewish settlers fired on Arab municipal employees near Shafa' Amr while they were at spray spraying fields with insecticides.

Security forces arrested the Arabs who had been fired upon, instead of the Jewish culprits.

POLICE CRITICISED

JERUSALEM Several Knesset members severely criticised the behaviour of the Israeli police, following an incident involving MK Charlie Biton.

Biton charged that police had prevented him from visiting a man who had been arrested and held in jail.

The government's legal counsellor demanded that police be issued with instructions to respect the freedom of movement of Knesset members and their right to visit detention centres.

RECONSIDER

The Islamic University of Gaza witnessed a regrettable incident yesterday - the resorting to violence to resolve an administrative conflict which should never have been handled in such an unseemly manner.

Last week, national unions and institutions issued a statement proposing ways and means of resolving the strike at the university and providing a safe way of defusing the situation. But the dean's office rejected the proposals - and paved the way towards reducing the campus to a battlefield.

We urge an immediate cessation of measures or activities likely to inflame the matter, and urge the administration to reconsider their response to the national call.



Children's art on exhibit at the Working Women's Committee office in Jerusalem/SF

ANSAR CAMP:

LEGAL ASPECTS IN THE LIGHT OF DISCUSSIONS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

by Felicia Langer

Ever since al-Ansar Camp was surrounded by the Israelis, it has become another name for a concentration camp for thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, including children and elderly people. Anyone who followed the last war on the television screen saw a huge camp of tents surrounded by hills of dust and double-wire fences.

Many testimonies have been given by shocked Israeli soldiers who came back from there, and by released prisoners, which all indicate torture in interrogations, the humiliation of prisoners, and the unbearable situation inside the camp. It is known that a few attempted rebellions were started by the prisoners, during which Israeli soldiers shot at prisoners and killed some.

The prisoners are called by the Israeli army spokesman and the media the "detained." The name itself tells us something about their inferior and exceptional standing, which is against all basic human rights.

Against this background, seven months ago pleas were presented to the Supreme Court in the name of al-Ansar prisoners by their advocates. The lawyers were Walid Fahoum, Lea Tsemel, Mohammad Na'ameh and later on, A. Feldman and myself.

The session to discuss an order nisi was held May 11 before Judges Smagor, Netniah, and Barak. The lawyers asked the Supreme Court to order the defence minister and the commander of al-Ansar Camp to appear and explain on what basis their clients are imprisoned, why they should not be released, and why their lawyers are not allowed to visit and interview them, in order to represent them.

In the plea, it was also stated that according to the Hague and Geneva Conventions their clients should enjoy the standing of prisoners of war.

On November 30, 1982, a conditional order against the defence minister and the commander of al-Ansar Camp was issued, as requested, in the name of all the clients. After this order was issued, a new plea was presented in the name of Saleh Ta'amari who, according to Israeli military authorities, used to be the commander of Fatah militias in South Lebanon and is now the spokesman and representative of the prisoners in the camp.

Ta'amari has an MA degree in English literature, Arabic and history from Ain Shams University in Cairo. He used to be Yasir Arafat's assistant and under his direct command. All this was noted by the defence minister and the Ansar Camp commander representatives who also included personal information about Ta'amari, including that Ta'amari's wife, Dina, is the ex-wife of King Hussein.

Another plea was presented in the name of two residents of Ain al-Hilweh, brothers Salim and Asif Hushi, by their elderly father. The answer to this plea caused a real shock to the father, because he was told that his two sons are not in the camp and not held by the Israeli army, despite the fact that their relatives saw them being taken by Israeli soldiers. In their answer, the defence minister and the camp commander

claimed that the two brothers were Fatah members.

Now we will have a look at the affidavit given to the Supreme Court by the defence minister and the camp commander, which shows us the attitude of the state of Israel to al-Ansar prisoners and their right to be represented by lawyers, summarised as follows:

1. Israeli law enables people to be represented in court, but this right concerns only the client and not the lawyer, and it is not an extraterritorial right.

2. The prisoners in al-Ansar did not appeal themselves but through others.

3. There is no intention whatsoever to try the prisoners in Israel. Otherwise, the state would, according to the orders regulating the military courts, have to enable them to be represented by lawyers.

4. It is true that holding people in al-Ansar Camp is not according to internal Israeli legal procedures. These people are held by the Israeli army according to an "act of state," which means that the state in emergency situations has the right to imprison people, and they have no right to appeal to an internal Israeli court to practice the right to be represented in a court.

5. It is true that there is no judicial base in Lebanon as is the case in (the West Bank) or as there was in the Sinai (under occupation);

6. But the imprisonment issue of the appellants is political and outside Israeli law. Even so, we do not have a vacuum situation where there is no judge or justice. Article 78 of the Fourth Geneva Treaty, in respect to which Israel tries its best to fulfill its humanitarian orders, recognises the right of an occupier to arrest people.

7. The prisoners appeared at Appeal Committee (hearings) which discussed their case, concluding that there is no obligation whatsoever, according to the Geneva Treaty, that they be represented by lawyers.

8. We have to add here a very important practical aspect: there is no way to install in the camp a place where the clients could meet their lawyers, especially when there are thousands of prisoners in the camp. A meeting with them would be a burden on the Israeli armed forces, disturb order, and create a security risk.

At the beginning of the session, the state representative made an announcement he had planned as sensational to oppose the legal arguments of the appellants. He announced that the state decided to permit lawyers who have unlimited permission to represent prisoners if they wish to be represented by them. To Judge Barak's question about the normative basis of this arrangement, the state representative answered: "It is true that the Israelis hold the appellants and decide for them the conditions of their lives, and that is why the army decided to arrange for them to be represented in court. But the army has no plan of legislating new orders in Lebanon." Concerning the classification of lawyers, the representative explained that the Israeli army has special criteria for areas of high security sensitivity, and

that only a lawyer with a security classification is allowed to represent clients.

Actually, the state representative repeated all the arguments presented in the affidavit and developed the argument that "in al-Ansar there is no occupation category," and that the Israeli army does not act on its own authority. He explained that the "long hand" of Israel holds the prisoners outside its borders and outside its internal judicial regulations. Israel holds the prisoners by an "act of state," and he quoted British court decisions concerning this issue.

Judge Barak remarked that "No Israeli government since 1967, including two former attorney generals who sit here (Judge Shmagor and Barak himself) ever raised the argument of 'act of state' concerning occupied territories before the Supreme Court. Judge Barak asked why the government had decided to use this 'act of state' now?"

To this question, the state representative gave a wavering response and even had reservations about the use of "act of state," which has no judicial basis. "But in this special case," he added, "the prisoners were arrested with this doctrine in the background, but it is not always recommended to use it in every case and we do not usually use it." Here he concluded the arguments of the state. According to these arguments, the appellants have no recognised status in the legal sense. The territories where they are held are not occupied territories to which the conditions of international law apply and on the basis of which an occupier assumes its authority. What Israel actually does in this case can only be seen as a favour, ensuring some of the humanitarian aspects of the Fourth Geneva Treaty.

The appellants concentrated their arguments on all of the Israeli "Nos" concerning their status:

1. Lebanese territory is not an occupied territory, but Israel has effective sovereignty over it. In Lebanon there is no other rule except Israel's, which acts as sovereign rule, and the control and regulations are in the hands of the Israeli army. The issue is effective sovereignty and not the legal basis. The orders concerning the regulations maintaining prisoners in al-Ansar established that Israel has effective control;

2. The occupation places rights and obligations on the occupying power, and the military governor is bound by international law.

3. The Geneva Treaty of 1949 deals with the issue of civil imprisonment in Article 78, which can be justified by security needs, and under which collective punishment is approved. Our case relates to this article, since a large number of residents are in prison;

4. Most of the arrests were arbitrary, since according to the formulation of the orders as presented, it is possible to arrest every adult male Palestinian;

5. The appellants were arrested because of their activities in the past (i.e., membership in the PLO). This regulation is against Article 78 of the Geneva Treaty which states that the character of the imprisonment should not be a punishment, but a preventative measure.

continued on page 13